





## Ban put on Macreadie prejudged inquiry into ballot, court told

The ban on Mr John Macreadie, a Militant supporter, taking up his post as general secretary of Britain's largest Civil Service union had "prejudged" the issue of ballot rigging the High Court was told yesterday.

It gave the impression that he could not be trusted and that could only be of benefit to his right-wing political opponents on the executive of the Civil and Public Servants Association, Mr Macreadie said in a sworn statement on the first day of his attempt to have the ban lifted.

He claimed that the decision, taken earlier this month, to order an investigation by the Electoral Reform Society and ban him meanwhile.



Mr John Macreadie, who wants ban lifted

could "seriously prejudice" his standing and position in the union, and have "extremely serious repercussions" for its members.

When he beat his right-wing opponent by 121 votes, it was "a vote for me personally and the policies I stand for", Mr Macreadie said. The members expected him to apply those policies on the urgent matters now requiring his attention.

Mr Macreadie, aged 39, seeks injunctions to bar the executive from preventing or impeding him taking up office, and to force it to withdraw its decision to hold an investigation.

Mr David Eady, QC, for Mr Macreadie, told Mr Justice Vinelott that although it was accepted there should be a "fair and impartial" investigation, that could not be done with the involvement of Mrs Marion Chambers, the CPSA's right-wing president.

He had no objection to an investigation by the Electoral Reform Society and was willing to co-operate fully if allowed to take up office meanwhile, Mr Eady said. But he regarded Mrs Chambers as being "in the heart of the political fray and therefore not as independent as required".

The executive claims her involvement is purely administrative as a link between

branches and the Electoral Reform Society.

If both sides can agree to have the hearing, expected to last three days, treated as the full trial, then Mr Macreadie will also be seeking a declaration that the decision was unlawful, invalid and in breach of his contract of employment.

Mrs Chambers, Miss Kate Losinska and Miss Doreen Purvis, vice-presidents, and the executive are defending the action.

In a sworn statement Mrs Chambers said that they had imposed the ban to ensure the allegations were properly investigated. If the investigation found no substance in them "I have no desire to prevent him taking up office, nor has the NEC," she said.

A general secretary, acting in the present circumstances, would be regarded as "a lame duck general secretary", she stated. It could be seen as detrimental to the interests of the union and its members.

Mr Eady submitted: "The least controversial thing to do is to make the presumption that the election has been carried out properly, rather than make the presumption that there was something wrong when there has not been an investigation." The hearing continues today.

## The Observer: an apology

On Saturday we published a report of an application by the Al-Fayeds for an injunction against *The Observer*. The report contained a number of inaccuracies: (a) the application was against *The Observer* and not *The Observer*; (b) the application failed and *The Observer* was awarded its costs; (c) Mr Justice Mann did not find that

*The Observer* had carried out an irresponsible campaign against the Al-Fayeds or that Lord or Mr Tiny Rowland had exerted any improper influence over *The Observer*; (d) the undertakings which the court accepted from *The Observer* had voluntarily been offered prior to the hearing

and were not insisted on by the judge; (e) the references to meetings in Brunei between Mrs Thatcher and the Sultan of Brunei appeared in only two of the 18 articles.

We apologise to *The Observer* for these inaccuracies and have agreed to pay its costs.



The police in Rasharkin, Co Antrim, yesterday, investigating one of the vehicles damaged in the loyalists' rampage.

## Loyalists' midnight attack on village

By Richard Ford

It was all over in a matter of minutes. With military-like precision a gang of 60 "loyalists" rampaged through a predominantly Roman Catholic housing estate attacking homes and cars with bricks and sticks.

Dressed in paramilitary uniforms, their faces covered with scarves and balaclavas, they were armed with cudgels, sticks, hatchets and pickaxe handles aimed to cause maximum damage and prevent any danger of retaliation.

It was unlikely any would

have been offered. The people denounced by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as "hugs and hooligans", launched their attack shortly before midnight on Sunday when most of the residents of Bamford estate in the village of Rasharkin, Co Antrim, were asleep.

When they hurried from the village in the heartland of the Rev Ian Paisley's overwhelmingly Protestant constituency the mob left behind a stunned Roman Catholic community.

Although it is in a loyalist area, Rasharkin has less of the red, white and blue hunting

than villages near by where union jacks flutter from virtually every home.

But there had been a traditional bonfire heralding the July 12 Orange parades.

The celebrations turned into violent clashes between rival loyalist and nationalist gangs.

Yesterday, Bamford estate resounded to the noise of workmen's saws and hammering as wood was cut and nailed over the broken windows.

They smashed all the windows in Mr James Crawford's Rover 2.3 car and when he opened his bedroom window bricks were hurled at him.

The Roman Catholics suspect that those involved in the attack were not from the town but are fearful that loyalists in Rasharkin gave the mob information about their homes.

Mr Paisley, who four days ago appeared at a rally with 3,000 loyalists, some of them dressed in paramilitary-style uniforms and carrying cudgels, was unavailable for comment.

## Swan men reject offer

The 2,500 skilled workforce at the Swan Hunter shipyard on the Tyne rejected a pay and conditions deal yesterday. It is believed the next steps could be an overtime ban and ballots on strike action.

The decision means that the craftsmen, the biggest section of the 4,500 workforce, stand alone. Management, supervisory, technical and clerical staff have all accepted offers.

Strike action could damage prospects of winning a vital order for a Type 23 frigate

## Rate rebels face 'humbug' question

The Liverpool city councillors who rebelled on rates had rightly been banned from office if they were guilty of "humbug", a Court of Appeal judge said yesterday.

"If they didn't genuinely believe they were acting lawfully in deferring fixing the rate, their excuses were all humbug and that's the end of the matter," Lord Justice Lawton told Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, counsel for the 47 Labour councillors.

The councillors are asking the court to set aside a £106,103 surcharge imposed on them by the District Auditor, and to lift orders disqualifying them from holding office for five years.

During legal argument, Lord Justice Lawton said: "There is evidence here that the object of the councillors

exercise was to frighten central Government into thinking Liverpool was going to go bust. Central Government could not allow that and so would hand out."

The judge asked: "Was it humbug or not? If it was not, what is everyone complaining about? If it was humbug, they ought to be out of office, it's as simple as that."

He said: "Confession is very good for the soul. I'd like to think that in June (when a rate was finally set last year) the councillors were 'confessing' their political mistakes of March 7, when they said it was impossible to fix a rate because of the financial situation. But were they?"

The hearing, before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Dillon, and Lord Justice Woolf, continues today.

## Deadline urged on Stalker

Mr John Stalker, deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester who is under suspension, should return to work next month unless the inquiry into his conduct is completed soon, Manchester City Council's police monitoring committee said yesterday.

Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, should produce his report on the disciplinary investigation by the start of August. If he does not, the police authority should return Mr Stalker to duty by August 4, the Labour-controlled committee said.

The authority, which formally suspended Mr Stalker in an attempt to speed the inquiry into allegations that he associated with criminals, meets on Friday.

Mr Tony McCardell, a police authority member and committee chairman, said most elected members of the authority were convinced there was a connection between the allegations into Mr Stalker and his findings as head of the inquiry into the policies on terrorism of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

## Law group in protest to Havers

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Justice, the all-party law reform group, is to lodge a protest with Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, over the apparent failure of his guidelines which require the prosecution to disclose its evidence to the defence.

The prosecution's failure to abide by the guidelines had been disclosed in three cases referred to the group.

Mr Peter Ashman, legal officer for Justice, said yesterday: "Under the Attorney General's guidelines, all information should be as a general rule be disclosed to the defence except that which is particularly sensitive, which may be disclosed on a counsel-to-counsel basis or very exceptionally, not at all."

As a result of information being withheld, the people in the three cases spent months wrongly in prison, he said. If the withheld information had not come to light "quite by chance", he added, there would have been no means of knowing that it existed.

## Newcastle by-election

## Glenys Kinnock challenged

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mrs Glenys Kinnock, the wife of the Labour Party leader, was challenged yesterday to endorse the Liberal candidate in the Newcastle-under-Lyme by-election because of their mutual support for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The gauntlet was thrown down by Mr Jim Nock, the Conservative candidate, who is fighting hard to hold on to second place in the North Staffordshire constituency.

As Mrs Kinnock arrived to campaign for Mrs Llin Golding, Mr Nock said: "Surely if she is true to her conscience she will endorse the only candidate in the field who is, with her, a supporter of CND."

Mrs Kinnock said that Mr Nock was talking "absolute nonsense". She said: "I am a member of CND, but obviously not everybody in the Labour Party has to be a member of CND."

the Labour Party is not affiliated to CND — and there are differences of views over what needs to be done.

"We are all working for peace because we see that as the most important issue. A slight difference of view emerged almost immediately as Mrs Golding, a right-winger and confirmed disciple of Mr Denis Healey on defence matters, declared her support for a nuclear freeze."

She said: "I believe in a nuclear freeze — absolutely, positively — and I am sure Glenys does as well. So we are both extremely concerned about the future of the world. We see it as being caring, thinking people and that's what we are in the Labour Party."

Mrs Kinnock said that a freeze of nuclear weapons was part of Labour's policy of scrapping "the independent nuclear deterrent."

Mr Alan Thomas, a Liberal,

## Hailsham to review dismissal of recorder

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor has agreed to review the case of Mr Manus Nunan, QC, a recorder, who was dismissed without explanation in December 1984 after representations from the Bar Council.

The decision of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone to grant the Bar's request was announced in a parliamentary answer yesterday by Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General.

With the Lord Chancellor's approval, Mr Nunan is also to visit the senior presiding judge, Lord Justice Watkins, at the latter's invitation "in order that the situation may be further explained."

Such an announcement in connection with decisions on judicial office is rare.

The Bar, too, has been particularly concerned about the lack of openness in the system.

Mr Nunan, who has threatened to take the Lord Chancellor to court to seek a judicial review of his dismissal, was dismissed as a recorder on the North Eastern circuit.

In reply to a parliamentary question from Mr Simon Hughes, Liberal MP for Southwark and Bermondsey yesterday, the Attorney General said Mr Nunan had been warned in advance of "defects in his judicial performance" which had been reported to the Lord Chancellor's office.

## Remand in kidnap charge

A man and a girl, aged 17, were remanded in custody for eight days at Thames Magistrates' Court, east London, yesterday charged under the Sexual Offences Act with kidnapping a woman on or before July 11.

Desmond Williams, aged 30, of Beeches Avenue, Norfolk Park, Sheffield, was also charged with living off immoral earnings. The girl, Shere Roberts, of Maltravers Place, Wybourne, is also from Sheffield.

## Inquest opens on gun couple

An inquest on a farmer and his wife whose bodies were found with gunshot wounds was opened and adjourned by the district coroner at Diss, Norfolk, yesterday. The bodies of Mrs Augusta Bell, aged 22, of Grove Cottage, Upper Billington, Norfolk, and her estranged husband, Mr James Bell, aged 50, of Coggeshall, Essex, were identified by Mrs Bell's stepfather.

## Brothel charge

Cynthia Payne, aged 53, of Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, appeared at Camberwell Green Magistrates' Court, south London, yesterday on charges of keeping a brothel and controlling prostitutes and was remanded on unconditional bail until September.

## Sight regained

Doctors are conducting tests to find out why Mr Hadyn Thomas, aged 60, of Coxley Wick, Somerset, who was blinded by paint in 1950, suddenly regained his sight two months ago.

## Biffen hit

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, was struck by an envelope hurled from the Strangers Gallery in the House yesterday. Officials said later a woman had been stopped.

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# 'Sloppy attitude' of teachers to bright children is criticized

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Teachers were accused yesterday of having sloppy attitudes towards bright children and of not stretching them enough through a false sense of egalitarianism.

Mr Christopher Patten, Minister of State for Education and Science, said that teachers often expected too little of their bright children, the top 10 per cent of the ability range.

That meant they did not achieve their potential, and there was evidence from school inspectors (HMI) that they might be stretched less than average children. HMI reports show teaching directed

at the middle level of ability, leaving the best pupils coasting along, bored and frustrated.

"We have no business to deny an able child the same right to the development of his or her potential as we very properly accord to those children who are less than bright or who suffer from social or economic deprivation," he said.

Mr Patten told a conference in Oxford on able children that the reason for such neglect lay partly in it being difficult to meet the needs of clever children. It also lay with a widespread reluctance to do

so. "Our society is shot through with false egalitarianism."

It was not difficult to explain such sloppy attitudes. Complaints about standards were usually about how bad the worst were, not about the shortcomings of the best.

Able children were likely to be capable of making significant contributions to national well-being and prosperity so it made sense to develop their potential.

"In too many cases teachers' expectations of what pupils can achieve are clouded by inadequate knowledge and understanding of their pupils' individual aptitudes and difficulties."

"In too many cases the teachers' and maybe the parents' judgement of a child's ability is a result of stereotyping, of their preconceptions of the abilities of what they regard, consciously or unconsciously, as particular categories of pupils."

"I fear that much stereotyping and sloppy assessment is due to little more than the mental laziness of which we are all guilty from time to time."

Proper assessment was needed to ensure that the right demands were being made of children. Otherwise, the clever boy or girl might become satisfied with second best and fail to learn that high standards were possible.

It was not enough for the local education authority and the teachers to feel that able pupils were likely to do better.

"The school is satisfied if they achieve more than others," Mr Patten said. "It does not ask whether that achievement is adequate in absolute terms, whether it properly reflects their potential."

## Wedding fails to bolster tourism

By Alan Hamilton

Although next week's Royal wedding is likely to be watched by an estimated world-wide television audience of 300 million from Puerto Rico to Papua New Guinea, it so far shows little sign of being a huge tourist attraction at home.

The London Visitor and Convention Bureau reports an upturn in holiday bookings to Britain after the Libyan and terrorist scares earlier in the year, but believes few tourists are coming specifically for the wedding.

The travel industry points out that there was a similar lack of interest from abroad at the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1981, which, with high inflation and a strong pound, was a poor year for tourism.

Elegant Days, a specialist travel agency, has reported that it is having difficulty selling places at £100 a time to view the procession.

"We had a number of American bookings, but they have almost all been cancelled," a spokesman said.

Tour operators believe that the Government's refusal to declare the day a public holiday will depress attendances, although many thousands are still expected.

Two great secrets of the wedding day remain: the design of the bride's dress — although fashion editors are guessing at an Edwardian creation — and the honeymoon destination.

In the hope that the latter remains undiscovered, the charity organization Community Service Volunteers is running a competition in which entrants have to guess the last part of call on the honeymoon itinerary.

The prize is a two-week holiday in the same location — well after the royal couple have left.



Miss Sarah Ferguson leaving designer Linda Cierach's home after her final wedding dress fitting yesterday.

## Good summer for tourists after terrorism scare

By Derek Harris

A drop of 19 per cent in North American visitors to Britain in April in the wake of terrorism scares cost about £15 million in lost spending, but there was some offset from growth in numbers of other visitors and in domestic tourism.

There are now strong signs that the North American market is recovering and that the downturn was temporary.

That emerged yesterday when Mr Duncan Bluck, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said that recent research pointed to a good summer for English tourism. In spite of problems, 1986 was likely to turn out to be "another good and extremely satisfactory year for English tourism". The first three months of the year, before the terrorist scares, had seen encouraging growth.

"I am confident that we can soon return to the record levels achieved in 1985," he said.

The board's annual report showed that last year, for the first time, tourists from Britain and overseas spent £10 billion in England, a

10 per cent increase on 1984. Overseas visitors spent £4,925 million and Britons £5,075 million.

Mr John East, the board's chief executive, said that the price war affecting overseas package holidays had led to a slight fall in pre-season bookings in England.

But he said: "The resorts should at least see the same level of trade as last year, and possibly better. At those establishments where standards have been improved, it looks as if bookings are up."

He said that tour operators offering bargain overseas holidays could not accept squeezed profit margins for too long.

In the last six months of 1985, the board estimated that at least £748 million was invested in tourism and leisure developments, with 55 big projects completed and those under construction worth £613 million of investments.

The projects ranged from holiday villages to refurbished guest houses, although there was a big emphasis on creating more self-catering accommodation.

## British Museum is top attraction in London

The British Museum was the top tourist attraction in London in 1985, with 3.8 million visitors, according to figures from the London Visitor and Convention Bureau.

The museum was followed by the National Gallery, with 3.2 million visitors; the Science Museum, 2.7 million visitors; the Natural History Museum, 2.6 million, and the Tower of London, 2.4 million.

Abbey are excluded from the figures because no accurate count is made.

The bureau said that there were 14.6 million visitors to Britain in 1985, of which London attracted nine million.

North American visitors to London totalled about three million, an increase of nearly 500,000 on 1984, while the next biggest group was from the EEC countries, which totalled 2.3 million.

## Unit to encourage software projects

The new Microelectronics Education Support Unit is inviting local education authorities to bid for central funds for projects to develop classroom software (Lucy Hodges writes).

The unit is more centralized than the Microelectronics Education Programme which it replaces.

It aims to achieve more consistency between schools in information technology.

It has a smaller budget, £3 million as against £5 million, and a narrower remit. It will be a central information point, and provide a service for training the trainers, as well as commission curriculum materials.

It is not known how much money will be available for the software development. But £1 million was mentioned yesterday by the Department of Education and Science.

Announcing the scheme in Birmingham yesterday, Mr Christopher Patten, Minister of State for Education and Science, said: "This initiative comes at a time when Britain is being recognized world-wide for its achievements in educational technology."

A report this month from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development said that Britain now had a world lead in computers in primary schools.

The unit, which has been set up at Warwick University, will provide information to schools about hardware, software and what courses are available.

It will produce material to help teachers use the new technology.

The aim is that teacher training in computing will be developed through seminars, courses and the preparation of the software.

## Detectives 'set up' robbery

Two Scotland Yard Flying Squad detectives "set up" an armed robbery, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said that the officers, after arranging for a man with a criminal record to organize a gang to raid a dairy in Ealing, west London, told him: "You've got to have a bit of faith in us, we've done this sort of thing before."

The jury was told that Detective Sergeant Kenneth Day and Detective Constable Richard Chapman, both aged 30, were filmed and recorded by a team from Granada Television's *World in Action* programme as they arranged details of the proposed robbery with Cecil Lucas, a former security guard. The detectives allegedly gave Lucas an imitation pistol and two stocking masks.

The detectives, attached to Walthamstow robbery squad, have pleaded not guilty to three charges of perverting justice in October and November of 1984.

Mr Amlot said that Mr Lucas had recently been released from a four-year sentence for cannabis smuggling when the detectives arrested him at his home in Notting Hill, west London, and took him to a police station for questioning. He was questioned about heroin trafficking and Det Sgt Day was alleged to have forced him to sign a false confession.

Mr Lucas was told that the confession would be torn up if he agreed to stage a robbery at a Co-Op dairy.

After consulting a solicitor, Mr Lucas went to Granada TV and was fitted with a secret tape recorder.

The trial continues today.

## Connery gift aids theatre revival

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

The National Youth Theatre is planning to stage its most spectacular season this autumn, thanks largely to a handsome birthday present from the actor Sean Connery to celebrate its thirtieth anniversary.

The main event will be a revival of its debut production of *Henry V* at the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, central London, as part of a series of Shakespeare plays on the present GCE syllabus.

A musical version of *Macbeth*, the company's first musical, opens the season on August 19. New plays by young writers include one about a girl who dreams of playing soccer for Manchester United, and another about militant feminists taking on a local rugby team.

More than 550 young people from all over Britain will participate in the productions. The youth theatre, which has helped to launch actors such as Ben Kingsley, Helen Mirren and Michael York, faced financial difficulties at the start of the year.

Added to Mr Connery's gift of £30,000 is a £15,000 sponsorship deal arranged with a building society and a £10,000 donation from a member of the youth theatre's council.

● The BBC is reconsidering the recording of a Glyndebourne opera, *Simon Boccanegra*, next month after a decision by Sir Peter Hall, the artistic director, to withdraw objections about its presentation.

Sir Peter said yesterday: "I made my stand for artistic reasons, but the chorus members and stage staff depend to a large extent on this income. I just felt I had to climb down."

● The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, disbanded in 1982, is planning to appoint a general manager in the autumn with a view to resuming productions next year.

Mr Martin Radcliffe, secretary of the trustees, said the revival was made possible by a substantial sum bequeathed last April by Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte, the granddaughter of the company's founder.

## Public opinion sought on health services

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Government launched a nationwide programme of public consultations yesterday aimed at improving standards of primary health care. The plans would mean big changes for doctors, dentists, pharmacists and community nurses.

All the health services provided by outside hospitals are to be reviewed in a series of 10 open meetings being held by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Yesterday Mr Fowler and Mr Barney Hayhoe, the Min-

ister of State for Health, and senior Government health officers, met representatives of health authorities, community health councils and patients associations.

The meetings follow the publication last April of a discussion document on primary health care.

The proposals include a "good practice" allowance, to provide better incentives for doctors who give higher standards of care.

## Judge cuts photo fine to £100

A judge gave a solicitor's wife a belated £400 wedding present yesterday by reducing a fine he imposed on her for taking his photograph in court.

Judge Malcolm Ward told Mrs Joan Maynard that on "mature reflection" he felt the £500 he fined her for contempt of court was too high.

He added: "Because of your apology and the embarrassment the case has caused your husband I will reduce the fine to £100."

Mrs Maynard, aged 39, of Leicester Street, Wolverhampton, decided to use the last picture of a film of her wedding on the judge at Wolverhampton Crown Court.

But her action led to her being detained in the cells for a short time, the film being exposed on the judge's order, and the fine.

He told her that she must have known it was wrong to take photographs in court.

Her husband, Mr Cecil Maynard, paid the fine in full last week.

## Wife £10,000 in debt says credit too easy

A woman who owes £10,000 to finance and credit card companies told the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday that it was too easy to obtain credit.

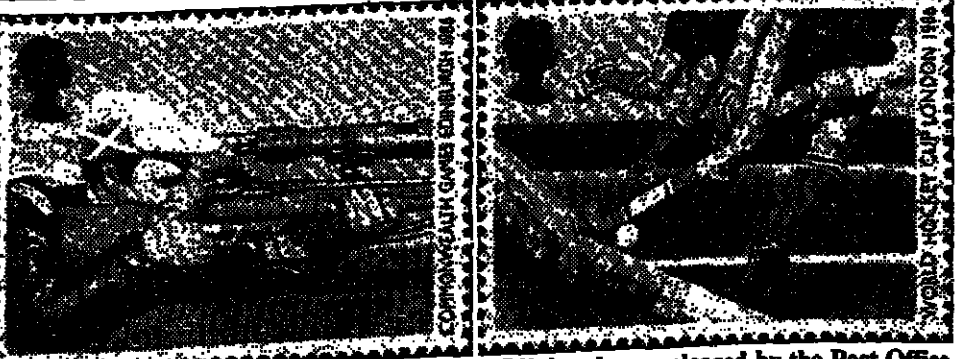
Kathleen Hull, aged 28, of Moselyn Mews, Harrow, north-west London, said she began borrowing in 1981 by forging her husband's signature. She estimated she owed £9,740 and had assets of £100.

She told the court that she would pay her debts in full. The public examination was concluded.

## BBC accused of Games bias

A Conservative MP has complained to the Director-General of the BBC about the "political bias" of Mr Ron Pickering, the corporation's athletics commentator, and asked for him to be censured.

Mr Andrew MacKay, MP for Berkshire, East, says that Mr Pickering has repeatedly attacked the Government and the Prime Minister while commenting about the Commonwealth Games.



Five stamps for the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh are released by the Post Office today, including the 31p shooting stamp (left). A 34p stamp (right), commemorates the centenary of the Hockey Association, which hosts the sixth World Hockey Cup.

## Drug forfeits curb

The High Court put a curb yesterday on the powers of judges to confiscate other people's property in cases involving drug dealers.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, ruled that a judge at Maidstone Crown Court had wrongly ordered a convicted drug dealer's father to forfeit two cars because they had been used by his son for ferrying heroin.

Mr Dara Singh Gill, of Derley Road, Southall, Mid-

dlesex, was ordered to give up his Volvo and Triumph cars by Judge Russell-Vick, QC, in July last year, even though the judge accepted that Mr Gill did not know his son, Sarjit, aged 29, was a drugs dealer.

Judge Russell-Vick said that not to order forfeiture would encourage drug dealers to use other people's vehicles. The High Court disagreed and held there was no deterrent value in confiscating Mr Gill's cars.

Law Report, page 35

## Heroin 'lesson'

The tragedy of the heroin addiction of Boy George, the pop singer, should be a lesson to the youth of Europe, Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

Speaking to the European Parliament in Brussels, Mr Mellor said: "The tragedy of Boy George is that he shows all too clearly how even the most successful can fall from grace when they fall into the grip of drugs."

Young people should not be fooled into thinking drugs are glamorous, Mr Mellor said.

Applauded for Britain's new legislation against drug pushers, he was strongly supported in his call for greater co-operation between European countries.

But he said that parents must also set an example to their children by restraint in the use of conventional mind-altering drugs such as alcohol.

No easy answer, page 16

## Star Wars film producer £3m in debt

Mr Gary Douglas Kurtz, aged 45, producer of the film *Star Wars*, disclosed debts of £3,301,237 and assets of £100 when he appeared for public examination at the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday.

The American blamed his money troubles on divorce litigation, which froze all his assets, and to unprofitable

investments in other films and properties.

Royalties from *Star Wars* and *The Empire Strikes Back* totalled about \$10 million (£6.6 million). They went into production companies he had formed.

Mr Kurtz faces a private hearing later this week at which the Official Receiver

will apply for him to be made bankrupt.

Now living at Elsworth Road, Primrose Hill, north-west London, he said he had properties in America and Canada but they were all held by an American bank against debts he owed.

Mr Malcolm Sanderson, the Assistant Official Receiver,

said that in 1984 and 1985 Mr Kurtz's affairs plunged into a "financial trough" due to prolonged litigation in the USA.

He came under pressure to pay the Chemical Bank of New York, now a creditor for \$3 million. He had assigned to the bank all his royalties. The hearing was adjourned for further inquiries.

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PARLIAMENT JULY 14 1986

Clean up campaign

City fraud

## Progress made into Lloyd's fraud

### THE CITY

Many of the problems confronting the investigation into former members of Lloyd's had now been overcome and steady progress was being made by the Fraud Investigation Group, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said during Commons questions on the FCW syndicate.

There had been no prosecutions in the last year by the Director of Public Prosecutions of members of Lloyd's arising out of transactions undertaken by them in that capacity.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C) said by far the best possible deterrent to potential fraudsters is the likelihood of being successfully prosecuted, leading to conviction. It remains offensive to many members of the public as well as to members of Lloyd's that there are still at large individuals former members of Lloyd's who appear to have milked their members of enormous sums of money.

Sir Michael Havers: I agree that prosecution and conviction is a very good deterrent. Steady progress is being maintained by the Fraud Investigation Group and I am satisfied that the length of time is attributable to the complexity of the case and the nature of the problems, particularly obtaining evidence from overseas which has had to be overcome.

All those concerned are endeavouring to bring the investigation to a satisfactory conclusion as expeditiously as possible.

Mr Gerald Bermingham (St Helens South, Lab): Part of the problem has been the inadequacy and lack of back-up in the form of solicitors. Does he hope, when the new Crown Prosecution Service is fully staffed in London, that support services will be available and



Yeo: Convictions the best deterrent

enable prosecution for more speedily?

Sir Michael Havers: I do not think we have had such a suitable solicitor available. On the back-up problem, counsel have been deeply involved throughout.

Mr Thomas Sackville (Bolton West, C): The matter of the FCW syndicate is scandalous and has been damaging to the reputation of the City of London. Will he confirm everything possible is being done to prosecute those who are responsible?

Sir Michael Havers: The problem has been obtaining the evidence from overseas.

## £750,000 to smarten Britain

### ENVIRONMENT

A £750,000 programme, called UK2000, to focus on projects for improving the environment and creating jobs, was announced in the Commons by Mr William Waldegrave, Minister for Environment, Country-side and Local Government.

He said, to Opposition laughter, that work would initially be concentrated on five important themes: greening the cities; conserving the industrial heritage; tackling litter; helping tourists on the move; and making more of nature.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, said the new scheme was unlikely to have a major impact on the environment or on the creation of jobs.

Mr Waldegrave, in his statement, said that the scheme was to encourage more local environmental improvement work by volunteers and by the Manpower Services Commission community programme teams.

The initiative would focus on a wide range of environmental action, not just on litter as suggested by recent press speculation. It would pool the resources of Government, voluntary organizations and the private sector and would link with other government initiatives concerned with the environment and job creation.

It would tackle problems of the built and the natural environment in town and country and be concerned with improving the environment and enhancing enjoyment of it.

It would provide training for the participants and create worthwhile new jobs in the improvement projects and in new enterprises which many projects would help to generate.

A number of established

national voluntary organizations would act as agents — the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, the Civic Trust, Community Service Volunteers, the Groundwork Foundation, the Keep Britain Tidy Group and the Royal Society for Nature Conservation.

The new organization would be outside government and would be directed by a board on which participating voluntary organizations would be represented, with additional independent members.

The chairman would be Mr Richard Branson, Chairman of the Virgin Group. Other independent members would be Ms Jean Denton, Head of External Relations for the Rover Group; Mr Ernest Hall, of Dean Clough, Halifax; Mr John Ponnin of Bristol 1000 and Mr Stephen O'Brien of Business in the Community.

The Department of Environment would pay grants to the participating agents and the new organization of about £750,000 in 1986-87 and at least at that level in the next two years. He was confident that business sponsorship would augment those resources.

In addition the MSC would contribute through the community programme the costs of providing temporary jobs for long-term unemployed people, which it was estimated would amount to £22 million in a full year.

Dr Cunningham: Given the massive problems of dereliction, decay and neglect, additional initiatives, however modest, are worth while. We wish this one success, but it appears unlikely to have a major impact on the environment or on the creation of jobs. There is little substance in what the minister said.

He asked how much additional money was being made available in places the MSC

would create and whether any permanent jobs would result.

He also asked for an explanation of why there had been no discussion or consultation with local authority associations about the scheme, although local authorities would remain the major agencies for the work.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Environment, Transport, said local authorities to remove all litter bins from all-purpose trunk roads; not to scavenge roads; sweep them; or remove litter from them. What had changed

savings could be made in refuse disposal and collection.

The Chancellor had announced 35,000 additional community places in the Budget. This initiative would take up 5,000 of them, and use them in a coherent sensible programme.

He had written to local authority associations offering to have discussions with them. Sir Paul Hawkins (South-West, Norfolk, C) wanted the minister to work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to make sure there was not a thriving countryside but a thriving agriculture.

Mr Paul Marland (West Gloucestershire, C) asked whether the initiative could help Cinderford in his constituency where marauding sheep were causing difficulties and their droppings were liberally spread on the pavements.

Mr Waldegrave said this would not be the first project the scheme would deal with but he would draw it to their attention.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bristol, Lab): The Government is turning tragedy into farce. Having turned over responsibility for foreign aid to Bob Geldof, responsibility for the health service to Jimmy Saville and the local authorities' responsibility for collecting refuse to Richard Branson, will they be turning law and order over to Perry Mason, Kojak or Boy George?

Mr Waldegrave: It is not clever to make jokes about Boy George but that is for him to judge with his usual good taste. He is wrong. Here are some people with flair and imagination helping people to work on problems which commonsense says should be dealt with.

Mr Mitchell told him it was expected that an average of 3,000 people would be employed on the construction project, about half of them recruited locally.

In addition to that (he said), there will be a substantial number of jobs south of Watford as a result of the purchasing of about £900 million worth of goods, much of it engineering.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle Upon Tyne North, Lab) said this monstrous scheme was going to have a severe impact on other parts of the country. When would he scrap the whole damn nonsense?

Mr Mitchell said that MPs had taken a judgement on a vote of 305 to 44. Mr Brown could not cast aspersions on his colleagues like that.

**Parliament today**  
Commons (2.30): Debate on Alliance motion on high technology, Bexley London Borough Council Bill, second reading, Lords (2.30): Social Security Bill, report, second day.

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## Cash move a matter for the promoters

### CHANNEL TUNNEL

The timing of the decision on when to go to the market for further equity on the Channel Tunnel was entirely a matter for the commercial judgement of promoters and their professional advisers, Mr David Mitchell, Minister of State for Transport, said during Commons questions.

They had decided that that would be best after the holiday season and that seemed to make a lot of sense.

He was replying to Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet South, C) who said the Japanese banks and French investors had wobbled on their commitment for the £6 billion project.

It was surely time to consider whether it was right for the taxpayer to be going on paying bills for it. The time had now come to say that no more parliamentary time or public money should be spent on this project until the business case had been established.

Mr Mitchell told him that the preliminary assessment report was published on July 11 and the second stage of the study would build on that initial report.

Mr Hunt asked for an assessment of the likely effect of the construction of the Channel link on employment, particularly in Kent.

Mr Mitchell told him it was expected that an average of 3,000 people would be employed on the construction project, about half of them recruited locally.

In addition to that (he said), there will be a substantial number of jobs south of Watford as a result of the purchasing of about £900 million worth of goods, much of it engineering.

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## Edinburgh games debate refused

### BOYCOTT

The second attempt in three sitting days to secure an emergency debate in the Commons about the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh failed.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab) said the spotlight in No.10 Downing Street was putting misplaced loyalty to President Botha before her country and the Commonwealth by refusing to implement effective sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

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## Glorious revolution worth celebrating

### HOUSE OF LORDS

Despite the reservation of some Catholics, the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and subsequent 300 years of Anglo-Dutch friendship was worth celebrating, Viscount Whitlaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, told peers during question time in the House of Lords.

Lord Grimsdell (Lab) opened the exchanges when he suggested the occasion might be provocative to Roman Catholics, particularly the Irish. The so-called revolution had in fact been a coup d'état resulting from religious bigotry and treachery.

In a multi-racial society (he said) this sort of high technology occasion to go out of our way to celebrate? Is the Government going to promote it in Ulster?

Viscount Whitlaw: Having spent two years in Northern Ireland, I think the Government should not intend to get involved with that. I think 300 years of Anglo-

Dutch friendship is worth celebrating as it established the development of a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy which attends this event.

Lord Mowbray Segrave and Stewart (C): This was unequivocally a discriminatory act against the Catholics.

Viscount Whitlaw: There are aspects of this occasion which may not invoke the happiest memories in different people.

There are different times in our history which it is reasonable to call attention to although they might not have been universally popular or to have helped everyone. This is an important milestone.

Lord Glenamara (Lab): This so-called revolution was not the glorious revolution of the history books. It was a squalid affair, nothing more than the ousting of the lawful king by religious prejudice.

Viscount Whitlaw: A large number of people thought it was appropriate to celebrate this occasion and the Government supports the various endeavours being made.

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## Changes in law aim to give fraudsters 'no hiding place'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government is taking action against fraudsters who can transfer funds electronically from one country to another.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said yesterday that ministers were considering early legislation based on recommendations from the Roskill committee.

Mr Hurd, who was addressing the English Speaking Union in Oxford, said: "A great deal of serious crime now transcends national boundaries and makes use of the separation of national jurisdiction in order to evade detection or punishment. The criminal jumps over frontiers which still hamper his pursuers."

He said: "Our aim is to ensure that there can be no hiding place for criminals anywhere in the world. The measures we already have in train make that begin to look an increasingly realistic and attainable aim."

The Roskill committee recommended that the law of evidence should be reformed so that documents, including those of overseas origin, could become admissible in criminal proceedings, Mr Hurd said.

Provisions should be made for taking oral evidence abroad to be presented in court.

The proposed changes are among innovations with which Mr Hurd intends to tackle international crime. He

pledged that there would be legislation on extradition in the next session of Parliament.

Mr Hurd will pursue new arrangements for mutual assistance in the use of court processes here to assist other countries with the provision of evidence against suspect criminals.

"The Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General will be discussing with their Commonwealth colleagues at a law ministers' meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, at the end of this month a draft scheme on mutual assistance within the Commonwealth. And we intend to explore also the scope for similar co-operation with other European countries."

Mr Hurd's aim is to ensure that documents and witness statements can be admitted as evidence in British courts without requiring a witness to attend personally.

The documents would relate to a wide variety of evidence ranging from banking to extradition. The intention is to speed up proceedings and make them more effective in pursuit of the international criminal.

On the agenda of Ministers of the Interior of the European Community later this year, which Mr Hurd will chair, will be the development of concerted action, particularly against terrorism and drug trafficking. A tightening of frontier control safeguards will also be discussed.

**Sale Room**  
**Statuette sold for £52,800**

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The art and artefacts of the ancient civilizations of the Mediterranean attracted a packed house and soaring prices at Sotheby's yesterday.

Most art auctions do not attract such a high level of scholarly collectors and museums, has in the past paid exorbitant and generally modest prices. The buoyancy of the sale, and the new private collectors who turned out for it, is a phenomenon.

A sixth century BC bronze statuette of a Spartan warrior, dressed in a Corinthian helmet but not much else, was the star turn at £52,800, paid by a private collector. It stands 6in high and was bought from an Arab tribesman in a remote part of southern Arabia in 1949. Sotheby's had not published an estimate, but had been suggesting a price of about £60,000-£80,000.

Among the surprises was the £28,600 (estimate £6,000-£8,000) paid for a fragment of an Assyrian gypsum relief, depicting four Elamite warriors in a chariot, dating from the seventh century BC. A 3ft-high Cypriot amphora of about 700-600 BC, with decorative bands of red, white and black, secured £17,050 (estimate £5,000-£8,000).

A Hellenistic bronze Eros, springing forward with one arm and the top of his head missing, sold to Robin Symes at £42,000.

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## Tougher trespass law sought



## Action is urged on 'scandal' of 2,000 asthma deaths a year

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Many of the 2,000 people in Britain who die each year from asthma could be saved with better understanding and treatment of the disease, Mr Hugh Faulkner, the director of the Asthma Research Council, said yesterday.

His deaths were a scandal, he said. "We know that many of these deaths are unnecessary and we must work urgently towards a rapid fall in the numbers."

"We need to know why people die of asthma, why sometimes treatment does not work and why doctors do not recognize the condition more readily."

About two and a half million people in Britain were known to suffer from asthma, but there were large numbers of others who were undiagnosed and who would benefit from treatment, Mr Faulkner said.

He was speaking on the publication of the council's annual report. Last year the council raised £100,000 for research and is presently funding 40 projects.

Dr Donald Lane, a consultant chest physician at the

Churchill Hospital, Oxford, and chairman of the Asthma Society, said: "Doctors, patients and relatives need to know how to recognize the early signs and symptoms of asthma so that it does not go undiagnosed for months or years on end."

"To find more hidden asthmatics we will look again to general practitioners and also to the school medical services for increased awareness and vigilance," he said in the report.

The society is spreading information about asthma within the medical profession, and particularly among family doctors.

Among the research projects is an investigation of the condition in babies, for whom there is little specific treatment. New techniques developed at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith, west London, have enabled researchers to find out why wheezing babies often fail to respond to standard anti-asthma treatment.

As a result, clinical trials are now being conducted of various forms of therapy.



## Woman to lead expedition to the South Pole

By Nicholas Beeston

Three quarters of a century after the Antarctic was conquered in a fierce polar contest between British and Norwegian explorers, a team from the two countries, led by a woman, is setting off to retrace the route over the world's most inhospitable continent.

Dr Monica Kristensen, aged 36, a glaciologist from Oslo, will lead three men, one Briton and two Danes, 1,800 miles on skis from the Bay of Whales to the South Pole and back in three months.

At the expedition's launch yesterday at the Royal Geographic Society

in London, Dr Kristensen said: "It is any explorer's dream to lead an expedition to the South Pole. We are still making hectic preparations and it is a formidable undertaking, but so far it is all going to plan."

The route was last taken in 1911 when Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, became the first man to reach the South Pole. His British rival, Captain Scott, and the men on his expedition perished.

The idea for the commemorative expedition, called 90° South, was hatched five years ago by Dr Kristensen, when she was studying at Cambridge for her PhD in glaciology. The British member is Dr Neil

McIntyre, aged 28, a scientist at the University of London's Mullard Space Science Laboratory, who was one of Dr Kristensen's student colleagues. He worked with her on the project from its inception. They hope to carry out research during the expedition, which sets off in November.

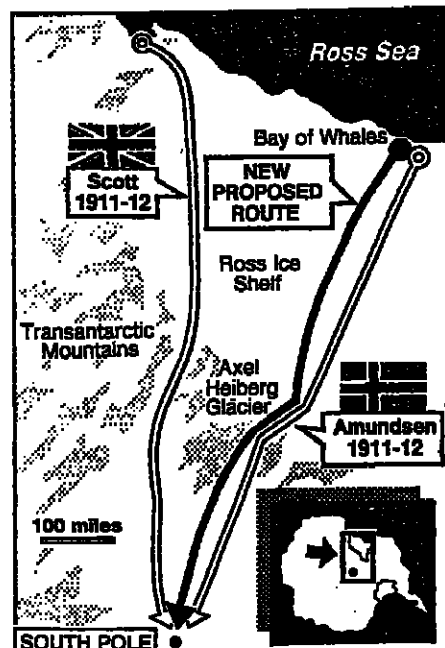
Dr McIntyre said: "We have worked very hard to get this project going. There will be many obstacles, but each of us is experienced and we have every confidence in Monica's ability."

The two other members are Sergeant Jacob Larsen, aged 26, and Sergeant Jesper Andersen, aged 25,

specialist dog sledge handlers from the Danish armed forces' Sirius Patrol, which operates in Greenland. They will be in charge of two teams of 11 huskies, which will pull most of the provisions needed.

The £1 million project has been sponsored by about 50 companies, including British Airways and two Norwegian banks, and its advisers include Sir Vivian Fuchs. Its boat, the Aurora, will sail from Oslo on August 16.

The expedition's patron, Lord Shackleton, the son of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the polar explorer, said yesterday that the voyage would supply useful scientific information.



Dr Kristensen yesterday with (left) Lord Shackleton and Sir Vivian Fuchs; and the route. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

## Mortgage cut 'will increase homeless'

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The Government's plans to cut mortgage interest payments to unemployed home owners, estimated to save £30 million in benefit payments, is criticized in a report published today by Shelter, the national campaign for the homeless.

The report claims that it will lead to a rise in the number of homeless people in the country and also that it will lead to increases in mortgage arrears.

Mr Roger Matthews, head of research at Shelter, and author of the report, said: "Increased homelessness might be avoided if the Government had made suitable arrangements with lending organizations."

Shelter is concerned that the estimated savings take no account of the extra costs if families become homeless. Government figures put savings at £200 for each claimant, but if they became homeless that figure would be swallowed up by just one week's bed and breakfast bill, paid for by the Government, Mr Matthews added.

Last week, Mr Tim Melville-Ross, chief general manager of the Nationwide Building Society, said that it would be "very unkind" to pick up the bill.

## New dwarf cherry tree developed

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

New dwarf cherry trees, which can be grown close together and protected by nets, may soon be helping to revive the home-grown fruit industry.

Although cherries are as much in demand as ever, the number of traditional English orchards has declined steeply in the past 30 years, the gap being filled by imports from, among other countries, Italy, France and the United States.

One reason is that large trees spaced 40 ft or more apart are uneconomic to pick and manage.

"Growers have also had to contend with fluctuating yields, disease and the difficulty of preventing birds from devastating the crop."

Scientists at the East Malling Research Station, in Kent, have developed a rootstock known as Colt, which has achieved rapid popularity because it enables trees to be grown as little as 15 ft apart; it also crops well in the early years and is easy to propagate.

The scientists are hoping to develop still smaller trees which, when treated with a chemical growth regulator, Coltur, will enable most of the fruit to be picked from the ground.

Coltur is already in use by apple and pear growers, and is expected to be cleared for use on cherries and other stone fruits next year.

A further advantage of small trees is that they can be protected from birds by netting. Two new systems, one shaped like a tent and the other like a cage, have proved successful in trials.

Emphasis in developing new varieties has been largely concentrated on late, high-yielding black cherries.

The red-and-yellow fruit, which is still much in demand, is said to be less easy to cultivate and more prone to disease.

## MPs no match for children

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

A team of children from London primary schools chosen by the Inner London Education Authority, defeated a team of MPs by 6-0 on Monday in the Jubilee Room of the House of Commons.

Individual results were: Selim (Mayflower Primary School) defeated Stan Thorne (MP for Preston); Lon Whittaker (Adamsrill Junior School) defeated John Silkin (MP for Deptford); Paul Griffiths (Moorefields Primary School) defeated Peter Rost (MP for Erewash); Richard Gardner (St John's, Welwyn CE Primary School) defeated Robert Rhodes James (MP for Cambridge); Graeme Nadasy (Saxford Heath RC Junior School) defeated Nicholas Bonser (MP for Uppingham); and Steven Jackson (Glenard Junior School) defeated Ian Mikardo (MP for Bow and Poplar).

## Concorde for Caribbean

Concorde, flagship of British Airways, is to fly a through service to the Caribbean starting on December 20.

Air Jamaica and British Airways have reached agreement to operate a weekly flight for 12 weeks, Mr Tony Hart, Air Jamaica chairman, said yesterday. Concorde will leave Heathrow at 10.30 am on Saturdays for a five-hour flight to Montego Bay with a stop at New York. The return fare will be about £3,104.

## Man's throat cut in accident

Mr Kenneth Cross, aged 45, died yesterday after his throat was cut accidentally while he was laying paving stones at his home in Ton Glas, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan. The stone-cutting machine's blade shattered and fragments severed an artery in his neck.

According to a friend, Mr Cross walked into the house with his throat cut, but there was nothing his wife could do.

## Final decision on legal aid payment

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, will announce his final decision on the pay increase for lawyers doing for criminal legal aid work tomorrow, the deadline for the close of negotiations.

Since his confidential revised pay offer two weeks ago, negotiations have taken place between his officials and representatives of the Bar and the Law Society to secure further improvements.

With his final decision, to be communicated to both branches in letters, Lord Hailsham will provide a draft of any necessary regulations, and would immediately proceed to draw them up.

The original offer from Lord Hailsham was believed to be a total package of 10 per cent for the Bar and about 11.5 per cent for solicitors, to take account of their higher overheads.

Both figures include 5 per cent paid in April as a routine uprating for inflation.

The offers are staggered, with some money payable at once and more available if reforms to working practices are agreed.

Negotiations between the profession and the Lord Chancellor started in March according to a binding timetable agreed after the Bar's successful High Court proceedings, taken after the 5 per cent offer for inflation.

Lord Hailsham was accused of acting unlawfully in failing to negotiate with the profession on the level of criminal legal aid fees; and for failing to provide a fair and reasonable rate of pay as he is required to do by statute.

Under the timetable, discussions on the independent reports on earnings submitted by both sides of the profession had to be completed by May 30. Any fresh pay proposals had to be made by June 27; and final negotiations had to be completed by July 16.

Both the Bar and Law Society are expected to make public an immediate response to the offer.

But a decision on whether to return to the courts to argue that it is still not a fair and reasonable rate of pay will have to await the next council meeting of the Law Society on July 24 and the annual general meeting of the Bar on July 26.

# Hats off to Nigel

(again!)



Nigel Mansell won the British Grand Prix on Sunday. He now leads the Drivers Championship and with Nelson Piquet taking a closely fought second place, the Williams team have increased their lead in the Constructors Championship.

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South Africa  
Black  
as pup  
strict

Official  
By George Hill  
The senior Foreign Office  
officials are keeping up the  
pressure of Sir Geoffrey  
Beaumont's mission against arms  
sales while he entertains the  
Foreign Minister in  
London.  
Mr. Even Ferguson, the  
Ambassador to South  
Africa, is in Pretoria smooth-  
ing the way for Sir Geoffrey's  
meeting with President Botha  
for this month, while Mr.  
John Thomas, who ranks  
second in the Foreign Office  
senior hierarchy after the  
Permanent Under-Secretary,  
is in Japan and has already  
visited Australia. Both offi-  
cials will be back in London by  
the middle of the week.  
Sir John's rank as deputy under-  
secretary, although Mr.  
Thomas's appointment as per-  
manent director makes him  
usually the more senior of the  
two, aged 56, he has been

Japan aid  
Tokyo (Reuters) — The Japa-  
nese Prime Minister, Mr.  
Nakasone, yesterday  
promised President  
Rafael Ángel Calderón  
of Costa Rica that  
Japan would lend Argentina  
\$66.6 million to  
revitalize its economy, a  
Foreign Ministry spokesman  
said.  
President Alfonsín is pic-  
tured above with Emperor  
Akihito, who welcomed him  
yesterday for a five-day  
visit.  
The Foreign Ministry

Election  
From Bailey Morris  
Washington  
The US Congress returned  
to Washington yesterday to  
begin a new summer session  
to produce better political  
coordination over budget  
deficits, tax reform and  
other policy issues.  
House members  
voted on the agenda  
for the third of the Senate  
to complete legislation  
by the 90th Congress's  
last day on October 3.  
The schedule for early  
action on the agenda  
includes the federal deficit,  
the Supreme Court's  
rejection of President Reagan's  
nominee for the  
Justice Department, the  
rejection of the na-  
tional defense plan to take  
the week and another  
request for \$100

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## South Africa says calm reigns in its schools

# Black townships tense as pupils return under strict new regulations

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Black pupils drifted back to school yesterday throughout South Africa after an extended winter holiday, under strict new regulations designed to weed out political activists and "troublemakers".

The level of attendance varied widely and it is likely to be several days before the impact of the new measures can be fully assessed. The mood was tense in many black townships, but by late afternoon no incidents of violence had been reported.

The Government's Bureau for Information claimed last night, on the basis of a "preliminary analysis", that at least 80 per cent of black pupils returned to school and "the atmosphere at the majority of schools is orderly and calm".

On the Government's figures, this would mean that 340,000 of the 1,700,000 black youngsters eligible by age to attend the 7,000 schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Training and Education failed to come to school.

Meanwhile, the call by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) for a "day of action" to protest against the detention of trade union officials under the state of emergency appeared to have met with only a limited response from black workers. The Labour Monitoring

Group, an independent body, estimated that no more than 12 per cent of workers in general, and 18 per cent of Cosatu members, went on strike in the Pretoria-Johannesburg-Vereeniging area, the country's most industrialized region.

In Port Elizabeth, the secretary of the local chamber of commerce, Mr Tony Gilson, said there had been a "partial stay-away from work", while in East London the municipal administration was brought to a halt by a strike by most of its black employees.

The South African subsidiary of General Motors, which is based in Port Elizabeth, closed its plant at midday after many of its employees failed to report for work. Many of those who did come to work later asked to be allowed to go home.

The mines, apart from stoppages at three collieries, were reported to be free of protest action. A spokesman for the National Union of Mine-workers said the release from detention last Friday of Mr Elijah Barayi, its president, might have defused workers' anger.

Plans for protest action in northern Natal and the Western Cape were cancelled, mainly because the detention of trade union officials and restrictions on union meetings

had made organization impossible.

In the Durban area, protests were reported to have taken the form of lunch-time meetings, sit-ins and and go-slows. It is possible more activity of this kind may have occurred than has so far been reported.

The poor response to the "day of action" can be attributed to both the difficulty of organising under emergency conditions and to differences among trade union leaders. Cosatu's smaller Unions of Council of Trade Unions of South Africa, is linked to the black consciousness movement and opposed the protest.

Under the new system, all pupils on arrival at school have to register their names with a government official who is empowered to turn away any pupils without giving reason.

In a tour of Soweto yesterday, I saw many children of school age, some in uniform, some not, loitering at corners or walking in the streets. Attendance was clearly higher at primary schools.

It seems probable that the authorities will allow pupils a few days to register and enrol, but after that any who have failed to do so could find themselves shut out of school for the rest of term.

Leading article, page 17  
Letters, page 17

## Officials smooth the path

By George Hill

Two senior Foreign Office officials are keeping up the momentum of Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission against sanctions while he entertains the Soviet Foreign Minister in London.

Mr Ewen Ferguson, a former Ambassador to South Africa, is in Pretoria smoothing the way for Sir Geoffrey's meetings with President Botha later this month, while Mr Derek Thomas, who ranks second in the Foreign Office's London hierarchy after the Permanent Under-Secretary, is in Japan and has already visited Australia. Both officials will be back in London by the middle of the week.

Both rank as deputy under-secretaries, although Mr Thomas's appointment as political director makes him formally the more senior of the two. Aged 56, he has held

diplomatic appointments in Moscow, the Philippines, Canada, Paris and Washington, where he was minister until 1984. He is especially experienced in financial affairs, and was seconded to the Treasury in 1969-70.

He was a member of the British delegation in the abortive negotiations in Brussels over Britain's entry into the EEC in 1961-62.

A member of the oarsmen's club, Leander, and a former midshipman in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he spends as much time as he can in and around the water. He went to Radley, a rowing school, and read Modern Languages at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Mr Ferguson, aged 53, has been the deputy Under-Secretary with special responsibility for Africa and the Middle East since 1984. He is a former

Oxford rugby Blue and Scottish international, a background which helps to smooth the flow of small talk in South Africa, where the game is keenly followed.

As ambassador in Pretoria until 1984, his contacts there are still in good repair, and he was a natural choice for the delicate mission of trying to protect Sir Geoffrey from the embarrassment of having to come home empty-handed.

Early in his Foreign Office career, which he embarked on after two years in the Army, he served in the Addis Ababa Embassy in the days of Haile Selassie. He served in the Trade Development Office in New York in 1967, and was then in Britain's permanent office with the EEC in Brussels for four years.

He was educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford.

## Japan aids Alfonsín



Tokyo (Reuters) — The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, yesterday promised President Alfonsín of Argentina that Japan would lend Argentina \$100 million (£66.6 million) to help it revitalize its economy, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

President Alfonsín is pictured above with Emperor Hirohito, who welcomed him here yesterday for a five-day visit.

The Foreign Ministry

spokesman said yesterday that Japan, which accounted for almost 15 per cent of Argentina's total foreign debts of about \$50 billion, wanted to encourage democracy in the country and boost its economy. He said the terms of the multi-purpose loan would be settled today.

The two leaders agreed to establish a small study group of non-governmental experts to discuss economic and cultural co-operation, the ministry spokesman said.

## Saudis lift lash threat on nurse

Canberra (AP) — An Australian nurse sentenced to 65 lashes in Saudi Arabia for drinking alcohol has been released on condition that she leave the country by the end of the week.

Miss Diane Elizabeth Barram, aged 34, was arrested on July 1 at Khams Mushal, 994 miles south of Riyadh, where she had been working in the military hospital for the past three years.

Mr Jim Dollymore of the Australian Foreign Affairs Department said Miss Barram had been collected from jail by fellow workers and was in good health. He said arrangements were being made for her to leave the country but it was not known whether she would be returning to Australia.

The Australian ambassador in Riyadh had been seeking an audience with the governor when news of Miss Barram's release came.

Under Saudi Arabia's Islamic law, those who consume alcohol are publicly caned. They are forced to lie in the town square after prayers on the Friday sabbath and are beaten with a long cane.

## US Congress in session

# Election issues loom large

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Congress returned to Washington yesterday to begin a new summer session likely to produce bitter political confrontations over budget priorities, tax reform and foreign policy issues.

Election concerns loomed large as all House members and one third of the Senate rushed to complete legislation in the 45 working days left before the 99th Congress adjourns for good on October 3. On the schedule for early action are crucial decisions on reducing the federal deficit.

Also on the agenda are important votes on the confirmation of President Reagan's two Supreme Court nominees, Mr William Rehnquist as Chief Justice and Mr Antonin Scalia as associate Justice; the historic revision of the nation's tax laws which House-Senate conferees plan to take up this week; and another confrontation over President Reagan's request for \$100

million in military aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua.

Mr Reagan won his first battle in support of the Contras in the House, but now faces a similar confrontation in the Senate, where he appears to have sufficient votes.

Less certain is the outcome of proposed economic sanctions against South Africa, which Mr Reagan opposes strongly. As the election approaches, congressional support for the sanctions has been growing, especially in largely black urban districts where demonstrations against the Botha Government have been frequent.

Mr Reagan's request for money to finance the Star Wars space-based missile system is also scheduled for congressional action during the summer session. Mr Reagan's decision to terminate voluntary compliance with the Salt 2 treaty is likely to meet stiff resistance in the Senate where it is scheduled for action late in August.

The issues before Congress are numerous and highly controversial. The Senate majority leader, Mr Robert Dole, has threatened to keep Congress in session past the August 15 scheduled recess.

On the budget question, Congress must now begin work under a fallback provision in the law which will force it to resume its battle with the White House. Both Houses must decide how best to reduce the deficit in the 1987 fiscal year, which begins on October 1. Congress continues to insist on big defence cuts while President Reagan remains adamantly opposed to the tax increases — which many legislators support — to reduce the record deficit, which is projected at more than \$200 billion.

As a result of the Supreme Court decision on the budget law, Congress must also act within 60 days to ratify \$11.7 billion in cuts for the 1986 fiscal year which went into effect last winter.

## Stability sought at Nairobi summit

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Six African presidents — from Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Kenya — and the Sudanese Prime Minister, Sadik al-Mahdi, met here yesterday for a two-day summit with the emphasis on consolidating stability and co-operation in the east and central African region.

Each of the visiting leaders, accompanied by a party of ministers and officials, was given a red-carpet welcome by President Moi, the host, and crowds of Kenyans turned out to see them arrive.

A formal meeting of the group opened later in the day in the Nairobi Conference Centre, and last night President Moi was hosting a banquet at State House. A further formal session is due this morning.

The first meeting of this group of leaders was in Goma, Zaire, at the end of January, soon after President Museveni had taken over in Uganda. A further meeting was held in Entebbe, Uganda, in March, when the leaders declared their wish to strengthen political, economic, social and cultural ties.

All the states involved use the Kenyan port of Mombasa for some or all of their imports and exports, and are therefore concerned to maintain good relations with Kenya.

However, the group has few other obvious common links: it embraces English, French and Arabic language groups, for instance.

Yesterday's meeting was the first to be attended by Mr Sadik al-Mahdi, who became Prime Minister after elections in Sudan earlier this year.



President Mitterrand of France and General Fennébrague, the Military Governor of Paris, reviewing the troops yesterday during ceremonies marking Bastille Day.

## Police to investigate Shin Bet affair

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

An unhappy Israeli Cabinet voted by 14 to 11 yesterday to allow a police investigation into the Shin Bet affair.

Labour members of the Cabinet, headed by Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, had wanted a wider judicial inquiry but were outvoted by the Likud faction, backed by ministers representing the small religious parties.

The day-long meeting began with the reluctant acceptance that there was no longer any way of preventing some kind

of inquiry into the deaths of two Palestinians in the custody of Shin Bet — the counter-intelligence agency — and into the cover-up that followed.

Labour accepted the advice of Mr Yosef Harish, the Attorney-General, that a judicial inquiry would be more secret and less damaging to state security. But Likud feared, in the words of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, its leader, that this would be an unguided missile able to probe dangerously into the political background of the case.

Likud, therefore, marginally

preferred what it hopes will be a more restricted inquiry, despite Mr Harish's warning that it means Shin Bet agents can be questioned like common criminals.

Mr Harish will ask the High Court here today that the investigators, witnesses and subjects for the inquiry be kept secret.

The vote means that the Cabinet has agreed to the inquiry that was ordered in May by the previous Attorney-General, Mr Yitzhak Zamir. He was replaced a week later.

## Iran claims success in assault on marsh

Tehran (Reuters) — Iranian forces killed or wounded 150 Iraqi troops in an overnight amphibious assault on Iraqi positions in marshes on the southern Gulf war front, Tehran Radio reported.

It claimed the Iranian troops destroyed four Iraqi tanks, five boats, five ammunition dumps and several vehicles in the raid near the southern Majnoon Island.

## Plea put off

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) — The Penang High Court postponed indefinitely a case filed by a lawyer for the hanged Australian drug trafficker Kevin Barlow, challenging the Penang Pardons Board's rejection of his clemency plea.

## 50-car pile-up

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — At least 15 people were killed and more than 100 injured in a 50-car pile-up on a highway near São José dos Campos.

## Cool heads

Kuwait (Reuters) — Kuwaiti science club members have invented an air-conditioned helmet to combat the desert emirate's fierce heat.

## In good heart

Madrid — Salvador Dali, the 82-year-old Catalan surrealist painter, is progressing satisfactorily in a Barcelona clinic after doctors inserted a heart pacemaker.

## Correction

A report from Paris on July 11 should have made clear that, in addition to charges relating to the deportation of Jews, Klaus Barbie, the Nazi SS leader, will also face trial accused of the deportation of non-Jewish resistance fighters. The appeal court has ruled that this, too, is a "crime against humanity".

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It even includes normal replacement of tyres (up to 4), battery, exhaust, clutch and brakes, and the RAC benefits shown above.

Practically the only expenses you are left with are fuel and insurance, as the finance plan even includes the first 12 months Road Fund licence.

As you can see from the tables, your repayments

in June, under a typical credit deal, would have been around the same as under this scheme but without the benefits of the comprehensive maintenance package.

If you wish you can go for just the 4.9% (9.5% APR) finance and you could save over £1,000 compared to a typical credit deal\* - your participating Ford Dealer can provide you with further details.

But for so little money doesn't Ford's Comprehensive Maintenance plan make a lot of sense - a small price to pay for care-free motoring.

Take a look at the typical examples shown in the table below based on maximum prices, then see your participating Ford Dealer for full details.

|  | SIERRA 1300 |            | SIERRA 1.6L |            | SIERRA 2.0iGLS |            | SIERRA XR4i |            |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|  | APR 9.5%    | APR 21.4%* | APR 9.5%    | APR 21.4%* | APR 9.5%       | APR 21.4%* | APR 9.5%    | APR 21.4%* |
| Cash Price** including delivery, number plates and 12 months Road Fund licence                                     | £6459.51    | £6459.51   | £7423.91    | £7423.91   | £9485.94       | £9485.94   | £12562.84   | £12562.84  |
| Initial Payment (minimum 20%)  | £1291.90    | £1291.90   | £1484.78    | £1484.78   | £1897.19       | £1897.19   | £2512.57    | £2512.57   |
| 36 Monthly Payments commencing 1 month after contract date   | £164.65     | £190.91    | £189.23     | £219.42    | £241.79        | £280.36    | £320.22     | £371.30    |
| Charge for Credit  | £759.79     | £1705.15   | £873.15     | £1959.99   | £1115.69       | £2504.21   | £1477.65    | £3316.53   |
| Total Credit Price   | £7219.30    | £8164.66   | £8297.06    | £9383.90   | £10601.63      | £11990.15  | £14040.49   | £15879.37  |
| CREDIT SAVING  | £945.36     |            | £1086.84    |            | £1388.52       |            | £1838.88    |            |
| See how you can benefit from 4.9% (9.5% APR) finance and maintenance** together:                                   |             |            |             |            |                |            |             |            |
| Weekly equivalent of combined payments   | £45.42      |            | £51.10      |            | £63.22         |            | £81.22      |            |
| Weekly equivalent of payment for "typical finance" only*   |             | £44.96     |             | £50.64     |                | £62.50     |             | £80.60     |
| You can have maintenance and 4.9% (9.5% APR) finance together for around the same cost as typical finance in June. |             |            |             |            |                |            |             |            |

The above finance plan is subject to credit approval and applies to Sierra vehicles registered between July 1st and Sept. 30th 1986 in England, Scotland and Wales and which are subject to Conditional Sale Agreements arranged by participating Ford dealers and underwritten by Ford Motor Credit Company Limited, Regent House, 1 Hubert Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4QL. Applicants must be over 18 years of age and credit worthy. Please note various factory fitted options are available for eligible vehicles at extra cost. Figures are correct at time of going to press. \*This represents a typical Ford Credit interest rate for a new Sierra during June 1986. \*\*The maintenance package will operate for a 3-year period with a max. annual mileage of 15,000. \*Excl. RS Cosworth. \*\*Max. retail price as at July 1st 1986.



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## Israeli air raid hits guerrilla mountain bases

From Juan Carlos Gumacio, Ainab, Lebanon

Israeli planes yesterday bombed three Palestinian guerrilla positions near this mountain village, 12 miles south-east of Beirut, killing four men and wounding at least 12 others. Two of the casualties were Druze fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party of Mr Walid Jumblatt.

The morning bomb and rocket attacks flattened a house occupied by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), led by Dr George Habash, and a six-storey stone building used by the Moscow-oriented Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

Hours after the raid in the Druze-controlled hills, bulldozers were still removing the rubble under clouds of white smoke from a bushfire sparked by the bombs.

A spokesman for the PFLP, who identified himself as Abu Khaled, told reporters at the scene that the house was empty at the time of the attack. "We were expecting an Israeli raid," he said as young guerrillas dug out documents, books and magazines from the piles of shattered cement and pulverized stone heaped with pine tree branches ripped down by the blasts.

Abu Khaled said four F15 fighter bombers, making four sorties, drew heavy ground fire from anti-aircraft batteries installed in the central and Chouf mountains, the stronghold of the Progressive Socialist Party.

Beirut radios quoted police as saying 10 F15 bombers and two Phantom jets took part in the Israeli raids on Ainab, which were the second to occur in five days and the fifth since January.

Last Friday, Israeli helicopter gunships rocketed Palestinian guerrilla offices in the Ein Hilweh refugee camp south of Sidon. Seventeen hours earlier, two Israeli soldiers were killed in a joint infiltration attempt by Palestinian and Lebanese guerrillas.

Mr Mandouh Nawfal, a member of the DFLP's politburo, said the air raid on Ainab was in retaliation for "increasing guerrilla operations in the West Bank". It came just hours after a bomb planted in a rubbish bin exploded in central Tel Aviv on Sunday night, injuring a woman.

Both left-wing guerrilla organizations operate from the Syrian capital of Damascus.



The wrecked office of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Ainab, after yesterday's Israeli air raid.

## Jailed French agents leave for atoll next week

Wellington (Reuter) — The two French agents jailed for their part in the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior will leave New Zealand next week under the terms of an agreement mediated by the United Nations.

Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, yesterday said an Air Force plane

would take Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur to an unspecified destination in the Pacific between July 22 and 25. There they would be handed over to French authorities who would then take them to the tiny Pacific atoll of Hao.

Under the settlement announced last week between

Wellington and Paris, it was agreed the agents would be transferred to the military supply base of Hao for three years of restricted assignment.

In return, France would pay Wellington \$7 million (£4.5 million) in compensation.

A television opinion poll taken on Sunday showed that

public anger over the settlement was abating in New Zealand, with approval climbing to 42 per cent from the 30 per cent recorded immediately after it was announced last week.

Of those polled, 45 per cent still disapproved of the release of the agents, compared with 63 per cent last week.

## Lubbers names Cabinet

## Dutch finalize new austerity package

The Hague (Reuter) — The reshaped coalition Cabinet of the Prime Minister, Mr Ruud Lubbers, held its first session yesterday to finalize a package of renewed austerity measures, the cornerstone of the centre-right Government's policy plans.

The coalition of Mr Lubbers' Christian Democrats and right-wing Liberals will be sworn in by Queen Beatrix when the two parties have approved plans for next year's tough state budget.

Mr Lubbers named his new team on Saturday, ending two months of hard negotiations between the parties, who together hold a 12-seat parliamentary majority after the May elections.

The new Cabinet's policy agreement, finalised last week, focuses on continued public spending cuts to boost the Dutch economy and tackle unemployment, which is still running at 15 per cent.

Although analysts say the economy appears to be back on the right track, new budget plans call for continued cuts of 20 billion guilders (£5.3 bn) over four years.

Commentators say the accord also paves the way for the deployment of Nato cruise missiles by 1988.

Mr Lubbers, aged 47, steered his Christian Democrats to victory in the May polls but the Liberals saw their

popular support ebb, losing nine seats.

The new Cabinet — Prime Minister, Ruud Lubbers, CDA; General Affairs, Deputy Prime Minister, Rudolf de Korte, VVD; Economic Affairs, Home Affairs, Kees van Dijk, CDA; Foreign Affairs, Hans van de Broek, CDA; Development Cooperation, Pieltje van der Vlist, VVD; Finance, Onno Ruding, VVD; Justice, Frits Kortbeek, CDA; Agriculture and Fisheries, Gerrit Bruins, CDA; Education and Science, Wim Decman, CDA; Social Affairs and Employment, Jan de Koning, CDA; Health and Public Works, Neelke Smit-Koos, VVD; Housing, Physical Planning, Ed Nijpels, VVD; Environment, Welfare, Health and Culture, Eelco Brinkman, CDA.

### Parliamentary line-up

| Government Coalition                           |            |
|--|------------|
| Government Coalition                           | Seats      |
| CDA — Christian Democratic Alliance            | 54         |
| VVD — People's Party for Freedom and Democracy | 27         |
| Opposition                                     |            |
| Opposition                                     | Seats      |
| PvdA — Labour Party                            | 52         |
| D'66 — Democrats '66                           | 9          |
| SGP — Calvinist Party                          | 3          |
| PPR — Radical Party                            | 2          |
| PSP — Socialist Party                          | 1          |
| RPF — Evangelical Pol.Fed.                     | 1          |
| GPV — Calvinist Pol.Union                      | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>150</b> |

## Nuclear test monitoring

## Soviet scientists in Nevada mission

Moscow (Reuter) — A team of Soviet scientists will travel to the US nuclear test site in Nevada later this year to set up equipment for monitoring underground testing, Soviet and American scientists said yesterday.

Mr Yevgeny Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said the mission would be part of a private joint US-Soviet effort to demonstrate that verification of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty was possible.

Mr Thomas Cochran, the head of a private team of US scientists who began installing seismic monitoring equipment at a Soviet nuclear test site last week, said he expected the Soviet team to be in Nevada by November.

They were addressing a new conference after a meeting between the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and an international panel of sci-

entists who urged him to extend a Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing beyond the current deadline of August 6.

In a unanimous declaration, the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban also called on the US to declare a moratorium on nuclear testing.

The Reagan Administration has refused to halt testing, partly on the grounds that a ban would be impossible to verify. But US scientists said a technological breakthrough had made it possible to detect even very small explosions.

Mr Cochran said that Soviet scientists involved in the joint project with the US team from the New York-based Natural Resources Defence Council (NRDC) would be going to three stations around the Nevada test site.

Mr Velikhov said the Soviet authorities had agreed to allow Soviet scientists to cooperate with the Americans on an independent basis.

## Greenpeace snubbed by Moscow forum

Moscow (Reuter) — The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, yesterday met an international panel of scientists seeking a comprehensive nuclear test ban, but the head of the Greenpeace environmental group was excluded from the talks.

The Greenpeace chairman, Mr David McTaggart, said he did not know why the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban — about 200 Western and East bloc experts — had changed an original plan to allow him to attend the meeting.

"The scientists apparently decided that they didn't want to meet Gorbachev at the same time," Mr McTaggart said. He said the Soviet side had agreed he could join the talks.

Mr McTaggart said he would seek private talks with Mr Gorbachev to urge that Moscow extend its nuclear test moratorium beyond August 6, to call for an immediate end to Soviet whaling and to propose an international music festival in Moscow.

A bilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing took effect on August 6, the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, and has been ex-

tended three times. Mr McTaggart said he would ask that it be continued through the end of the year.

"We came here to tell Gorbachev just to hang in there, because people outside are starting to believe in it," he said, adding that Greenpeace had campaigned for a nuclear test ban for 15 years and was pressing for a US moratorium as well.

Greenpeace criticized the Soviet Union for its initial delay in providing information about the April 26 Chernobyl nuclear accident, but Mr McTaggart said he did not intend to press the point with Mr Gorbachev.

"Five information is coming out," he said, adding that Moscow had now provided more details about Chernobyl than had been issued after nuclear accidents at Britain's Windscale power plant or at Three Mile Island in the United States.

Greenpeace, which has boarded Soviet fishing vessels as part of a worldwide "Save the Whales" campaign, would try to convince Moscow to halt whaling at once instead of next year as it has promised, Mr McTaggart said.

## Probe checks Chernobyl radiation level

Moscow (AP) — Scientists have created a system for measuring radiation in and above the ruined Chernobyl reactor by inserting a giant metal "needle" inside it, Pravda said yesterday.

Three helicopters were used to insert a 59ft steel tube about 3½ in. in diameter and packed with instruments, Pravda said. Quoting a helicopter pilot, Pravda said two earlier attempts to insert the giant "needle" had failed because the pilot positioning the tube could not get it to penetrate a layer of unspecified material above the ruined reactor.

It was not clear from the account if the layer was of material which burned in the fire at the reactor after it was ripped open by a chemical explosion early on April 26, or if it was of some of the tons of sand, lead and boron later dropped on the reactor to cut radiation emissions.

## Bhutto claims \$6 million for Zia allegations

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

Miss Benazir Bhutto, the leader of the Pakistan People's Party, has claimed damages of \$6 million (£3.8 million) from the publisher and editor of Newsweek, the American weekly magazine, for publishing an allegation that her political activities were funded by foreign sources.

The allegation was made by President Zia of Pakistan, and published in the July 7 issue of the magazine.

Miss Bhutto's lawyer, Mr Aizaz Ahsan, said Newsweek had been sent a legal notice demanding either an apology, or payment, within two weeks, for the damage caused to Miss Bhutto's reputation as a recognized political figure.

Mr Ahsan said a notice had also been posted to General Zia.

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| 12 x £20 = £240                                    | £247  | £343                                  |
| 12 x £50 = £600                                    | £619  | £858                                  |
| 12 x £200 = £2400                                  | £2478   | £3434                                 |



## National Savings YEARLY PLAN

### PROSPECTUS 10TH JULY 1985

**DESCRIPTION AND TAX RELIEF:** 1. National Savings Yearly Plan (Yearly Plan) is a savings scheme under the National Loans Act 1968, under the authority of the Treasury, established by the National Savings Corporation. The scheme is designed to encourage saving and to provide a secure and reliable investment. It is a long-term investment and is not subject to the fluctuations of the stock market. The scheme is designed to provide a secure and reliable investment. It is a long-term investment and is not subject to the fluctuations of the stock market.

**DEFINITIONS:** 2. In this prospectus, "applicant" means an eligible person who has applied for a Yearly Plan Certificate. "Certificate" means the document which is issued to the applicant when the Yearly Plan Certificate is issued. "Interest" means the interest payable on the Yearly Plan Certificate.

**ELIGIBILITY:** 3. A person is eligible to apply for a Yearly Plan Certificate if he is a resident of the United Kingdom and is at least 16 years of age. He must also be a British citizen or a person who has been resident in the United Kingdom for at least 10 years.

**APPLICATION:** 4. An applicant must complete an application form. The application form must be sent to the National Savings Corporation. The application form must be completed in full and must be signed by the applicant.

**INTEREST:** 5. The interest payable on the Yearly Plan Certificate is 8.19% p.a. This rate is guaranteed for the first five years of the certificate. After five years, the rate may change.

**PAYMENTS:** 6. Payments may be made by standing order or by cheque. Payments must be made on a regular basis. The minimum payment is £20 per month.

**REDEMPTION:** 7. The Yearly Plan Certificate may be redeemed at any time. The redemption value will be the value of the certificate at the time of redemption.

**CHANGES TO THE PROSPECTUS:** 8. The National Savings Corporation may from time to time amend the terms and conditions of the Yearly Plan Certificate. Any such amendments will be published in the National Savings Prospectus.

**GENERAL NOTES:** 9. The National Savings Corporation is a body corporate established by the National Loans Act 1968. It is a public body and is not subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1947.

any month. A holder who is a trustee will be treated separately, as his personal liability under the scheme is limited to the amount of his contribution.

**SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS:** 10. Provided that at least 7 valid payments have been made under the scheme, the holder may at any time agree to a subsequent agreement. The subsequent agreement may be for a further 5 years or for a further 10 years. The subsequent agreement must be made in writing and must be signed by the holder.

**INTEREST ON PAYMENTS UP TO CERTIFICATE DATE:** 11. Interest on payments made under the scheme up to the certificate date will be paid at the rate of 8.19% p.a. This interest is paid in arrears.

**INTEREST ON CERTIFICATE:** 12. Interest on the certificate will be paid at the rate of 8.19% p.a. This interest is paid in arrears.

**REPAYMENT:** 13. The only permissible reason for repayment is if the holder is unable to make payments for a period of 12 months. In such a case, the holder may apply for a repayment of the certificate.

**CHANGES TO THE PROSPECTUS:** 14. The National Savings Corporation may from time to time amend the terms and conditions of the Yearly Plan Certificate. Any such amendments will be published in the National Savings Prospectus.

**GENERAL NOTES:** 15. The National Savings Corporation is a body corporate established by the National Loans Act 1968. It is a public body and is not subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1947.

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### YEARLY PLAN APPLICATION

THE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE OFFICE, YEARLY PLAN SECTION, DURHAM DH99 1NS.

1. Name and Address of Applicant (CAPITAL LETTERS PLEASE)

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_ Mr/Ms/Miss

All forenames: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Day: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

2. I will arrange monthly payments of: £ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Other Payments to Yearly Plan: If payments are already being made to Yearly Plan on behalf of the above, please give the Yearly Plan numbers: \_\_\_\_\_

4. I accept the terms of the Prospectus dated 10 July 1985.

Signature of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Daytime Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Yearly Plan Standing Order Mandate

Please pay to the Bank of England for the credit of National Savings

SORTING CODE NUMBER: 10-21-99 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 22577009 Quoting Reference: \_\_\_\_\_

on the \_\_\_\_\_ of each month until further notice in writing, the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_

Please enter full Name and Address of Bank: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of account to be debited: \_\_\_\_\_

Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Branch: \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Sort Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Account Holder: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_



## Chile bishops back strikers

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

Chile's National Council of Roman Catholic Bishops visited imprisoned opposition leaders last weekend to deliver a letter of encouragement. Fifteen of the 17 leaders of the National Assembly of Civil Society (NACS), which called a two-day general strike earlier this month, have been jailed, charged with violating state security laws. The Council of Bishops also announced they would study the "moral aspects" of recent declarations by President Pinochet, who seized power in a military coup in 1973. During a visit to the southern city of Concepcion last week President Pinochet said he had no intention of giving up power in 1989. Chile's new Constitution, developed by the military Government in 1980, calls for

presidential "elections" in 1989, with the sole candidate being nominated by the four-man military junta. "This is going to continue beyond 1989," President Pinochet said. "We're not going to hand over the Government. Some people haven't understood that the Constitution allows 16 years: the first eight are to dictate laws and regulations and the eight that follow are to apply those laws." Opposition leaders and the Government's civilian supporters were disconcerted, to say the least, and the US State Department stepped up the tone of its criticisms of the military Government. "We have reason to believe that Pinochet doesn't want any sort of transition to democracy," said Mr Elliot Abrams, Under-Secretary of

State for Inter-American Affairs. He warned that this would make relations between the two countries difficult. President Pinochet's comments have been interpreted to mean that he has, in effect, officially announced his intention to stand for election in 1989. He has left his civilian supporters with little room to manoeuvre in their attempts to win over centrist political parties. Members of the Movement for National Unity (MUN) and the Independent Union of Democrats (UDI), founded by former ministers of the military Government, have been arguing for general elections, with several candidates, in 1989. This proposal for minor changes in the 1980 Constitution has been the only real card up their sleeves in negotiations with opposition parties. But President Pinochet's comments indicate any change in the Constitution is unlikely. Leaders of Chile's two major opposition coalitions have said President Pinochet's comments confirm that he is determined to remain in power indefinitely. His announcement closes the door to possible negotiations for peaceful political change, at least in the near future, and will probably mean more protests and strikes organized by opposition groups. Before his comments there was speculation that he was trying to convince them to support the continuation of the military Government beyond 1989, although it is widely believed that both the Air Force and the Navy oppose this idea.



Mrs Thatcher welcoming Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, for discussions at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

## Glut of beef puts strain on EEC

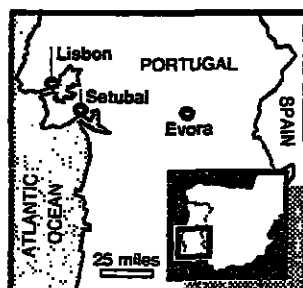
Brussels (Reuters) — Stocks of unwanted beef flooding into the European Community's storehouses have reached new crisis levels, underlining the urgent need for extensive reform of the sector, officials said yesterday. EEC ministers were told at the start of a two-day meeting that more than 11,000 tonnes of beef a week were going into cold stores at high guaranteed prices, further straining the EEC's rickety finances. A European Commission spokesman told reporters that more than 220,000 tonnes of beef had been bought in since January 1 — an increase of more than 50 per cent on the same period last year and close to a budgeted ceiling of 300,000 for the entire year. The sales took place during a period of relatively high exports and pushed up total stocks to 750,000 tonnes. Storage costs alone drain the EEC's coffers by some \$240 million (£156 million) a year, he added. The ministers were holding their first full discussion of proposals from the European Commission for a radical scaling down of support payments. Diplomats said there was deep disagreement among the 12 over what to do. EEC farmers can at present sell into so-called intervention at fixed prices when they find no market outlets. The scheme is designed to act as a safety net, but recently market prices have dropped dramatically due to a world glut and farmers have tended to rely primarily on the support mechanism. The Netherlands and Britain broadly accept moves to limit the period of intervention severely. Other countries, led by Ireland and France, would prefer bringing support payments more in line with market prices, coupled with compensation payments for those worst affected. The issue will be referred to experts for further discussion pending a final decision by ministers later this year. The ministers also discussed new controversial structural plans to reduce food surpluses by paying farmers to take land out of production, or if they undertake to use it for non-agricultural purposes. "Diplomats said several ministers had reservations over the schemes, which are supported by environmentalists."

## Lisbon flat blast kills two

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

An unexplained explosion yesterday in a Lisbon flat killed two men and injured a third. The flat is owned by Colonel João Relvas of the Army reserve, who was away on holiday. But his son, João Manuel, and a friend were staying there. Both were killed in the blast, and a neighbour was injured.

Police tentatively attributed the blast, which occurred in the flat's kitchen, to "the mishandling of explosives". An official said João Manuel Relvas was an activist in the radical left People's Democratic Union (UDP), but its leader and former MP, Senhor Mario Tome, denied this, claiming that such blasts were "political manoeuvres by the right-wing police to justify the passing in Parliament of a stiff internal security law". In the industrial town of



Setúbal, cars belonging to the administrator of the Entreponto company, Senhor José Manuel de Moura, and an engineer were destroyed. It was the third time Senhor de Moura's car had been bombed.

The Entreponto Workers' Commission denied that workers were involved. A second bomb, near the Setúbal Post Office, destroyed five more cars.

In the agrarian reform centre of Évora, bombs extensively damaged the house of the Count of Atalaia and the

property of a cattleman. The attacks were thought to be related to a meeting of farm workers which had just ended. The Government aims to modify the reform law, which allowed farm workers to form co-operatives after the 1974 revolution when hundreds of thousands of acres were confiscated from absentee landlords.

Police said the bombings had the stamp of the FP25 guerrilla group, which has claimed responsibility for at least three dozen attacks since the beginning of last year.

In spite of the fact that 45 of their members, along with the former revolutionary hero, Senhor Otelio Saraiva — accused of being their leader — have been on trial in Lisbon for more than 18 months, they have been responsible for the deaths of industrialists and National Republican Guardsmen and for countless bank robberies and bombings.

## Hong Kong meeting this month

Hong Kong (Reuters) — Chinese and British officials will hold a fourth round of talks in London next week on Hong Kong's future, the colony's Government said yesterday. It said the Joint Liaison Group, a Sino-British body set up to ease the transfer of power in the colony from Britain to China in 1997, will meet from July 22 to 25. Mr David Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, will head the British delegation while the Chinese side will be led by Mr Ke Zaishuo. The Government did not give details of the discussions but a list of delegates showed technical specialists on immigration, economics and security would attend. Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule in 1997 but retains a high degree of autonomy.

## King Fahd pleads for agreement on oil

Bahrain (Reuters) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia yesterday urged an end to the crisis in the world oil market, saying there could be no rise in petroleum prices unless Opec reached agreement on quotas and output. "I have urged the Oil Minister (Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani) to bring an end to what is happening at Opec's next meeting," King Fahd was quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency as telling a Cabinet meeting. "There is no solution.... We cannot achieve our aims of propping up prices unless Opec states agree on output and production quotas.... This situation where each does what it wants is harmful...." he added. The 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has set July 28 as the date for its next meeting. Opec met in Yugoslavia last month and decided by a nine-to-four majority to set a price market of \$17 to \$19 a barrel and an annual ceiling of 17.6 million barrels per day against output of about 19 million at present.

## Mexican parties to protest

From John Carlin, Mexico City

The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) was yesterday preparing to claim a landslide victory in the Chihuahua state elections, while the opposition was planning a prolonged campaign of civil disobedience. Eight days after polling it seemed certain the PRI candidate for governor, Señor Fernando Baeza, would be announced the winner over the National Action Party (Pan) candidate, Señor Francisco Barrio, by a 2-1 margin. Amid sustained and widespread allegations of massive election fraud, the Roman Catholic Church has broken all precedent by urging protests against the Government's "abuse of power". Pan is planning demonstrations this week in Chihuahua's two biggest cities, the state capital (also called Chihuahua) and Ciudad Juárez. In the town of Parral a van was overturned and burnt by Pan supporters on Sunday with troops reportedly making four arrests. A group of about 700 women marched through Chihuahua in the evening.

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Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



## ABBNEY NATIONAL HIGHER INTEREST ACCOUNT

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## Manila rescue bid for seized nuns

Manila (Reuters) — The military yesterday launched a large operation in the southern Philippines to rescue 10 Roman Catholic nuns and an American missionary kidnapped at the weekend as President Aquino pledged not to put the captives' lives in danger.

A military spokesman said troops were in Lanao del Sur province in Mindanao to track down Muslim guerrillas thought to have abducted the Carmelite nuns from a secluded hillside convent and a Protestant missionary, Mr Brian Lawrence.

"I do not know what the people behind these kidnappings hope to accomplish, except to discredit what ever it is they stand for, if they stand for anything more than payment of ransom," Mrs Aquino said.

"We will not try to make a point at the risk of their lives. I am hopeful that they will come out of this safely," she added.

Witnesses said that about 40 heavily-armed men broke into the convent near Marawi on Friday, herded the nuns on board two motorboats on Lake Marawi and took them to Ramalan, about six miles south-east of the provincial capital.

Another group of armed men on Saturday dragged Mr Lawrence from his apartment in Mindanao State University and fled in a waiting car. They missed his wife, Carol, who hid in a cupboard, a military spokesman said.

Brigadier General Pedro Balanero, deputy chief of the armed forces' southern command, said the nuns' kidnappers were believed to be from a



Mrs Aquino: hopeful of safe rescue for victims.

faction of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front, but it was not clear who had abducted Mr Lawrence, a Baptist from Madison in Wisconsin.

The kidnappers could be followers of a political baron linked to the kidnapping in June of a French Roman Catholic priest, who was released unharmed after three weeks in captivity, he added.

Military and government officials, assisted by Muslim leaders, have been trying to contact leaders of an armed group known as the "Barracudas", which was suspected of involvement in the kidnapping of Mr Lawrence.

The Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines has named Bishop Fernando Capalla as head of the team to negotiate with the kidnappers.

The Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, has appealed to the kidnappers to release Mr Lawrence and the nuns, and said he would go to Marawi, 500 miles south-east of Manila, if his presence there would help local officials.

## Pope calls on Church to support Aquino

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Pope, in a letter to the bishops of the Philippines published in the Vatican, calls on them to support the post-Marcos Government of President Aquino while recalling that the Church's role must remain spiritual and refrain from politics.

He told the bishops that the Church's preferential option for the poor should be one of the principal lines of action in their ministries.

"Such service nevertheless, should be part of the Church's mission which is not of a temporal, social, political or

economic nature, but spiritual and religious."

"This means the Church is not called to take political decisions or choose sides in conflict, but to give with its spiritual strength its contribution to society to build and consolidate the human community."

At the time of the expulsion of President Marcos, the Church in the Philippines played a crucial role. At the Vatican, the letter is interpreted as a reminder by the Pope of the Church's normal function.



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# Which ending goes with which script?

**AGATHA CHRISTIE:** Oh come on. Let's get on with it. Tell me who is the intended victim?

**HERCULE POIROT:** The intended victim, my dear Agatha, is myself.

**Murder by the Book, ITV Thursday 28th August at 8.30pm.**

**VINCE:** My life's work... and some miserable Government lackey was going to throw it away. No!... I couldn't let that happen.

**SAM:** They weren't going to approve. You ...you blackmailed it through...I gave my wife that drug.....I killed my own wife.

**Strong Medicine, ITV 21st August at 8.00pm and 22nd August at 7.30pm.**

Pieter Maier waited. On the third morning he went for breakfast.

**PIETER MAIER:** I ordered coffee. On the next table were a man and woman. As I got up to leave the man leaned across and said "Hanni sends her love" and showed me the photograph.

**COMMENTARY:** This is the photograph Peter Maier was shown that morning - his wife and daughter safe in the West.

**Hanni Sends Her Love, Channel 4 Saturday 9th August at 7.30pm.**

**BOBBY DAVRO:** SO WHO'S HOSTING THIS SHOW? GEORGE MICHAEL OR ME?

(SWITCHES TO FREDDY STARR IMPRESSION)

**Summertime Specials, ITV Saturday evenings from 19th July at 7.30pm.**

**IS TO CAN:** If computer programmes can't prevent a bank customer taking out £35,900 more than he should, what chance do they have of stopping World War 3? Star Wars will cost the Americans at least 25 billion dollars. Tonight we ask how good is the guarantee which comes with it?

**The Real World, ITV Sundays, July and August at 9.50pm.**

All five of the scripts you see excerpts from here have been made into first-rate TV programmes.

Over the coming weeks they will all be shown nationally on the ITV network.

But whose name will appear at the end of each programme?

You might be tempted to think that a prestige production like 'Murder by the Book' is from Central.

Hercule Poirot's most crucial case, this razor-sharp comedy thriller stars Dame Peggy Ashcroft and Ian Holm.

'Strong Medicine' may strike you as a production in which Thames has a part.

A mini-series dealing with the intrigues of a pharmaceutical company, it fields a heavyweight cast led by Patrick Duffy of 'Dallas' fame.

Of course, 'Hanni Sends Her Love', a gripping documentary on the Berlin Wall, could only come from the Granada team, couldn't it?

Naturally you could deduce that a scientific magazine programme of the calibre of 'The Real World' is made by Yorkshire.

And who else but LWT could assemble the nation's top comic talent to feature in a series of 'Summertime Specials'?

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LWT

THAMES

Yorkshire

Granada



Fifty years ago this week, Spain's civil war began, as did the double life of Kim Philby, one of four correspondents who covered the war for *The Times*

# The spy in his own write...

The Spanish Civil War, the poet Cecil Day Lewis proclaimed, was "a battle of light against darkness." It was also, in more than one sense of a term invented for later conflicts like Vietnam, a "media war". Famous, brilliant, quixotic, eccentric and — sometimes — partisan writers were attracted from all over the West. Some came to fight and stayed to write, others came to write and stayed to fight. *The Times* coverage of the war caused trouble in high places for the then editor, Geoffrey Dawson, and it featured the work of Harold (Kim) Philby, already — as it transpired — a Russian spy and the man who was to emerge much later as the third man in the Burgess and Maclean affair. By contrast, George Steer's account in *The Times* of the air raid on Guernica by the Hitler's Condor Legion in 1937 (to be reprinted tomorrow) stands as a tour de force of on-the-spot reporting in a war zone. Steer, aged 28 at the time, was a South African who had been educated in England. He died with Wavell's forces in Burma in 1944.

Ernest de Caux was *The Times* correspondent in Madrid. Born in Ireland of French stock, he was in the great tradition of dedicated, painstaking reporters who sought the truth and reported it whatever his personal sympathies. Hugh Thomas, in his history of the civil war, singled out de Caux as "exceptionally well-informed" — added no doubt by such informants as Queen Victoria Eugenia, a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Spain's King Alfonso XIII, with whom de Caux used to take tea. He covered Spain from 1910 until the Republicans retreated across the Pyrenees in 1939. He stayed in Spain and died in Madrid in 1960. Kim Philby, making no pretence of impartiality, took over coverage of the Nationalist cause for *The Times* in 1937 from James Holburn, who had been sent from Berlin and had consistently angered the Nationalists. Philby's description of Franco's entry into Barcelona two years later brought protests from the Spanish embassy in London that *The Times* had carried "falsehoods and propaganda". Both Franco's side and the Republicans spent a lot of money on propaganda and on manipulating the correspondents. Both, too, feared that journalists were spies, to the point that in 1938 the Nationalists said that any captured journalist should be treated as a spy. So it was a supreme irony that the triumphant Franco should award Philby, the master-spy, Spain's Cross of Military Merit in 1938.

Richard Wigg, Madrid Correspondent

It was not until August 5, 1936, nearly three weeks after the outbreak of war, that *The Times* was able to carry the first uncensored report from Madrid. Headlined "The Tragedy of Spain", it was a passionate, detailed account, dealing with the dramatic events of Saturday, July 18.

At midnight on Saturday, armed Marxists began to appear. By Sunday morning every street was being patrolled and all passers-by were rigorously though politely searched. The police had almost disappeared, and soon the patrols were being sniped from the rooftops. The Unión Militar Española and the Fascists had their guerrillas ready. Some desperadoes, dashing through the streets in motor cars firing bursts of automatic pistols at the patrols, showed that the enemy was within the gates, and there was an ominous silence within barracks walls. The Marxist militia fought back, and Madrid's tragedy opened.

The hunting down of snipers and assassins in cars began. A squad of four were burnt in their car. Bigger bonfires followed. On Sunday night the first fires of burning convents and churches rose high into the clear Castilian night.

In line with the policy of anonymity

in those days, the credit "From Our Special Correspondent" concealed the identity of Ernest de Caux. When that despatch appeared he had just celebrated his 57th birthday and had been living in Spain since the early years of the century.

Born in Dublin and educated in France, at the Sorbonne and the University of Rennes, he developed a love for Spanish language and culture and worked at the British Consulate in Madrid before joining the staff of *The Times* in 1910. With interruptions from the two world wars — in the first he won the Military Medal for gallantry — he lived in his adopted country for more than 50 years.

For a man so attached to Spain, the civil war represented a deeply painful episode. This comes through in the early sentences of his August 2 despatch:

Should the revolt [of the army under General Franco] triumph — and viewed from Madrid it cannot win without foreign intervention — a Fascist regime would be the result, against which rebellion would continue until drowned in blood.

Should the sedition be suppressed (and that will certainly be a long business) the Liberal Republic of 1931 must perish in the process.



The long march to power: crowds watch the arrival, above, of General Franco's infantry troops in Barcelona's Plaza de Cataluña

## THE TRAGEDY OF SPAIN FIRST UNCENSORED NEWS FROM MADRID

### ARMING OF THE PEOPLE A REPUBLIC SHAKEN TO ITS FOUNDATIONS

In the first full uncensored account of events in Spain to reach London from Madrid since the civil war began our Special Correspondent describes the conflict as a struggle between two extremes in which the Liberal Republic must inevitably perish.

The despatch tells for the first time the whole story of the outbreak of the revolt and its consequences in Madrid, the enforced yielding of the Republican Government to the Marchists, the arrest of the workers, the burning of churches, the capture of the Montaña barracks by the Marine militia, and the reign of terror that followed.



Blast of irony: Kim Philby, his head bandaged after a Russian shell had blown up his car. Left: first uncensored report in *The Times* August 5, 1936

Two extremes are at each other's throats. One must succumb.

Later that month, in a letter to Ralph Deakin, the Imperial and Foreign News Editor of *The Times* in London, de Caux wrote: "Spain is drifting into Bolshevik (sic) hands amidst bloodshed that can hardly have been equalled... in Russia itself."

Meanwhile de Caux's job was being made difficult by censorship. "We foreign journalists," he wrote to Deakin on August 14, "sometimes wonder if it's much use staying on. The censorship strangles us. We have protested, individually and collectively, in vain... comment, even the most objective and cautious, is pitilessly strangled."

But he stuck to his task, often crossing the border into France to file his despatches free of interference. His favourite base was the French spa town of Biarritz. Within Spain, he often had to resort to unorthodox means of sending letters or reports; his obituary records that "he had a high opinion of a pair of soiled socks as a bearer of tidings."

While de Caux continued to provide overall coverage of the war, other correspondents were appointed to more specialist areas, particularly to cover the Nationalist side.

One, James Holburn, was in Spain from February to June 1937, when he returned to his regular station in Berlin and was replaced by the 25-year-old Harold Adrian Russell "Kim" Philby.

The son of a famous explorer, Philby had been in Spain since early in 1937, sending articles to *The Times*, on spec, as a freelance journalist. The relationship was put on a more formal basis from May 24, when he was appointed Special Correspondent in Spain at "an inclusive remuneration of two guineas a day... and necessary incidental expenses."

On June 15 de Caux wrote to Deakin: "I have met Philby. Holburn brought him to lunch on Saturday and we had a long talk afterwards. You have got an exceptionally promising young fellow..."

Philby's employers were not to know that covering the Spanish Civil War from the Franco side for an Establishment newspaper was perfect cover for a Soviet spy. Philby had become a committed Communist after coming down from Cambridge in 1933 and watching workers' flats being destroyed by fascist shells in Vienna. In the following year, he was recruited by Soviet intelligence and in 1934 and 1935 went to Spain on trips probably paid for by the Russians.

As a war correspondent, Philby had to lead a double life. While his ideological commitment was to the Republican cause (which for a time was backed by Russian arms), he maintained the public stance of appearing favourable to Franco. His despatch of August 26, 1937 is a classic exercise in thinking one thing and writing another.

Santander fell to the Nationalists today, and troops of the Legionary Division of the Twentieth of March entered the city in triumph. Its columns, headed by a young general on a chestnut horse, were followed by a detachment of Spanish cavalry, and part of the column was formed of captured militiamen, who added a Roman flavour to the triumph. The enthusiasm of the populace lining the streets was unmistakably genuine, and the troops found difficulty in keeping ranks.

By the end of 1937 Philby was based, along with other correspondents covering the Franco advance, at Saragossa. It was from there, on New Year's Eve, that a fleet of cars carrying journalists set off for the walled town of Teruel, against which Franco had mounted an offensive to relieve a besieged Nationalist garrison. The cars stopped in Caude, a

small village a few miles from Teruel, waiting for a vehicle which had lagged behind. After wandering around the village, the journalists returned to their cars to shelter against the extreme cold. Philby was sitting in a car with Richard Sheepshanks of Reuters and two Americans, Edward Neil and Bradish Johnson.

"The party was smoking in an effort to drive up the temperature", Philby recorded in *The Times*, when a shell landed near the radiator and riddled the car with shrapnel. Johnson was killed immediately and Sheepshanks died in hospital that evening without regaining consciousness.

"Mr Neil", Philby wrote, "was fully conscious when taken to a first-aid station... and showed concern about the fate of his typewriter. His leg was fractured in two places, and later 35 pieces of shrapnel were taken from it." He was operated on in Saragossa, but gangrene set in and he died two days later.

Philby had a miraculous escape, suffering only light head and wrist injuries and shock, and was able to walk from the car to a first-aid station where his wounds were dressed. The irony of the incident, which could not be appreciated at the time, was that the shell was fired from a Russian gun.

Franco's award of the Red Cross of Military Merit to Philby led to an angry question in the House of Commons from the Communist MP, Willie Gallagher, about whether "Mr Philby" had been authorized to receive the decoration. R. A. Butler, answering for the Prime Minister, replied that official authority had been neither sought nor given.

Meanwhile, in another letter to London, de Caux wrote: "Philby is a careful worker with the message of a brilliant correspondent. I am not mistaken; quite apart from his charming personal qualities." A few months later Philby suffered the fate of many a newspaper correspondent in having his expenses queried. He denied any "discrepancies", complained that hotel receipts had been confiscated at the frontier and said he had "lost a considerable amount of personal property, including a new dinner jacket and a nose-foo ancient tailcoat, both of which disappeared with an unknown room companion who has never been heard of since."

Drawing on his by now well-rehearsed enthusiasm for Nationalist victories, Philby reported on January 26, 1939:

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm General Franco's troops entered Barcelona today. War-stalled units of the Army Corps of Morocco and Navarre, weary but triumphant, were met in the streets by huge crowds... Four Correspondent's car, which was the first to cruise down the great Diagonal and enter the Plaza de Cataluña, was surrounded by crowds of madly excited people who with red and gold bunting in their hands mounted the mudguards, footboards, and bonnet, cheering with arms upraised. People seemed torn between hysterical abandon and disbelief.

The end of the war was not far away. In February de Caux wrote to Deakin: "It can now only be a question of months for Franco to be recognized." Speculating on his own future, de Caux suggested that Franco would probably not allow him to return to Madrid when government was re-installed in the capital. "He, or rather his police, will not favour a correspondent with so many contacts. They will naturally prefer a greener bird and Philby is already persona grata."

Madrid fell to Franco's forces on March 28, signalling the end of the war. Deakin wrote to de Caux that "Philby has done very well in the face of great difficulties and is a first-class writer." But there were reservations. "Several of his messages have been marred because they have reproduced the Nationalist's extremely offensive attitude towards this country, without showing a certain awareness that he knew different."

De Caux did return to Madrid, but when the Germans invaded France in 1940 he was working in the Paris office of *The Times*. Forced to escape, he made for Biarritz but was put under detention by the Germans and ordered to live in the Vichy Government area near Pau. He went back to Spain after the war and in 1960 died in Madrid at the age of 80.

As for Philby, he was appointed a correspondent for *The Times* with the British Expeditionary Forces during the early part of the Second World War and started his life as a double agent by rising through the ranks of British intelligence. In 1963 he defected to the Soviet Union, where he still lives.

Peter Waymark

**TOMORROW**  
The bombshell that was Guernica

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1002

ACROSS  
1 Me (6)  
5 London café quarter (4)  
8 Female ruff (5)  
9 Progressive growth (5,2)  
11 Carpet lining (8)  
13 Extinct Mauritius bird (4)  
15 Bureaucrat (13)  
17 Death notice (4)  
18 Inexpensive (8)  
21 Breathing space (7)  
22 Oz (5)  
23 Tangle (4)  
24 Screacher (6)

DOWN  
2 Give way (5)  
3 Female sheep (3)  
4 1894 socialist group (6,7)  
5 Leave in haste (4)  
6 Refuge (7)  
7 Courty love poet (10)  
10 Drawn out (10)  
12 Cheese skin (4)  
14 Steam presser (4)  
16 Dresden china centre (7)  
19 Ground meat (5)  
20 Clenched hand (4)  
22 Wise bird (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1001  
ACROSS: 1 Scalp 4 Solaria 8 Group 9 Infidel 10 Autonomy 11 Jazz 13 Vinaigrette 17 With 18 Badinage 21 Prudish 22 Adage 23 Swifter 24 Emery  
DOWN: 1 Signal 2 About 3 Popinjay 4 Seismograph 5 Luff 6 Radiant 7 Abaze 12 Decimate 14 Intrude 15 Swipes 16 Hercy 19 Aware 20 Will  
End

## Spinning along in the steps of the silk traders

Four undergraduates set off today on a 9,000-mile journey along the legendary Chinese Silk Road

Cameron O'Reilly is Irish, but his accent is American. He will have to disguise this distinctive twang when he leads the Oxford Silk Road Expedition through Iran on its way to China and the ancient "silk metropolis" of Xi'an. But then, accents are the sort of thing you have to think about when planning an expedition in these politically-sensitive times. They take their place in a list including bad roads, bandits, poor maps, obstructive officials and sandstorms that are more like rock storms.

The four-man party plans to retrace the old Silk Road, which brought goods and ideas from East to West and vice versa, a journey of nearly 9,000 miles which it has been impossible to make since the early 1920s. Indeed, it may never have been made in its entirety, even in its heyday during the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907). It is not even certain that Marco Polo made a complete journey. Some scholars now think he may have relied partly on guide books.

The Silk Road carried much more than silk from the East. Along it travelled an extraordinary mixture of cultural influences — Buddhist, Chris-



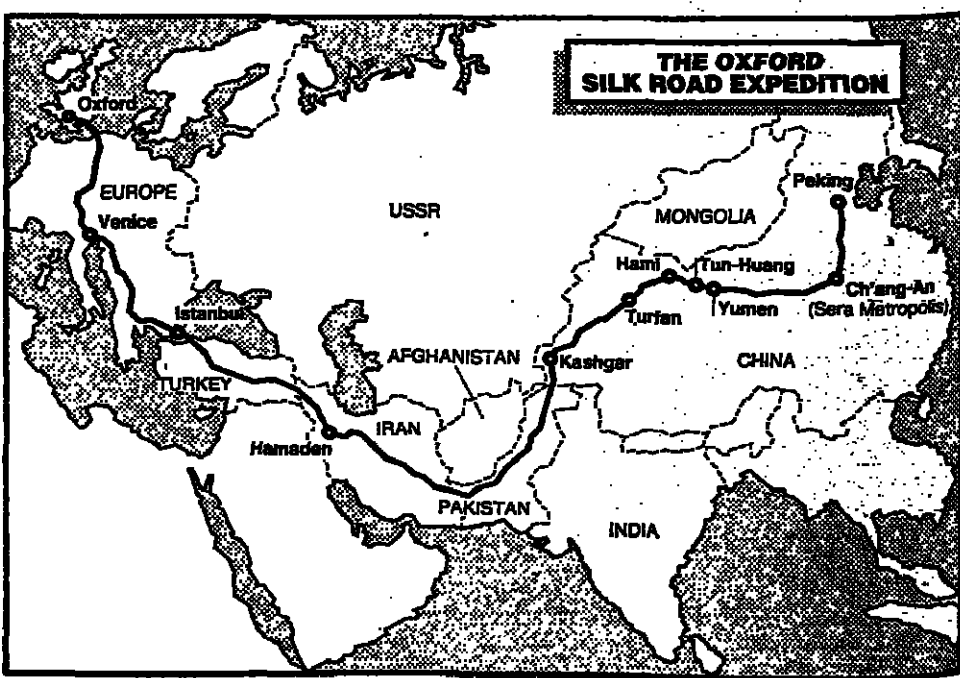
Wheels for the silk road: from left, Justin Rushbrooke, Tim Marshall, Matthew Leeming, Cameron O'Reilly

tian, Greek and Roman. One result was the rise and fall of a cosmopolitan civilization along the route, and with it the production of a cornucopia of art treasures.

From the 1890s to the 1920s these were pillaged by western explorers on a staggering scale — huge quantities of priceless manuscripts, in particular, are now held by such institutions as the British Museum and the British Library. This plundering led the Chinese to close their western border in 1925.

It may be that the thought of all that booty in British hands lies somewhere behind the

Chinese encouragement of the Silk Road Expedition. These treasures, which include a book of Tang Dynasty poems claimed to be the world's oldest printed book, could be China's Elgin Marbles. The team is keen to generate publicity for these treasures and the civilization which produced them. The journey, in fact, has as much to do with the recent thawing of Anglo-Chinese relations as with the enthusiasm of four Oxford undergraduates. The expedition, whose first leg will take it via Venice to Istanbul, will be breaking new ground in more ways than one.



Planning has not been easy. China alone presented enough difficulties, partly because the expedition will pass through "autonomous regions", which like to live up to their name. The China International Travel Service sorted things out, but that still left the problems of travelling through Iran — you cannot book accommodation or buy an Iranian phrase book outside the country. These difficulties were resolved with the help of the team's "pet man in the Iranian Embassy".

O'Reilly, the leader, looks the part — a big, craggy handsome 21-year-old who

has already explored the Amazon Basin by motor cycle and has been on a Finnish expedition into Arctic Lapland. Matthew Leeming is a theology student whose particular interest is the archeology of the Middle East, and Tim Marshall is a law student, photographer and journalist. Justin Rushbrooke is studying classics, has also travelled widely, including the Australian outback, and has a knowledge of Turki, the chief language of Central Asia.

Sponsorship came from a number of companies, but chiefly from Toyota. The ex-

pedition is travelling by Toyota Land Cruiser, with a couple of motor bikes on the back for excursions off the main route. Encouragement and help have come from many individuals, in particular Norman Stone, Professor of Modern History at Oxford, who will be editing the book which the team aims to produce at the end of the journey. It is planned to be "a new style of travel book", which it is hoped will encourage "enlightened tourism" in China.

Nigel Andrew

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مركز الأبحاث



FASHION by Suzy Menkes

موضة الرجال

## Body-conscious bravura

## MILAN MALE

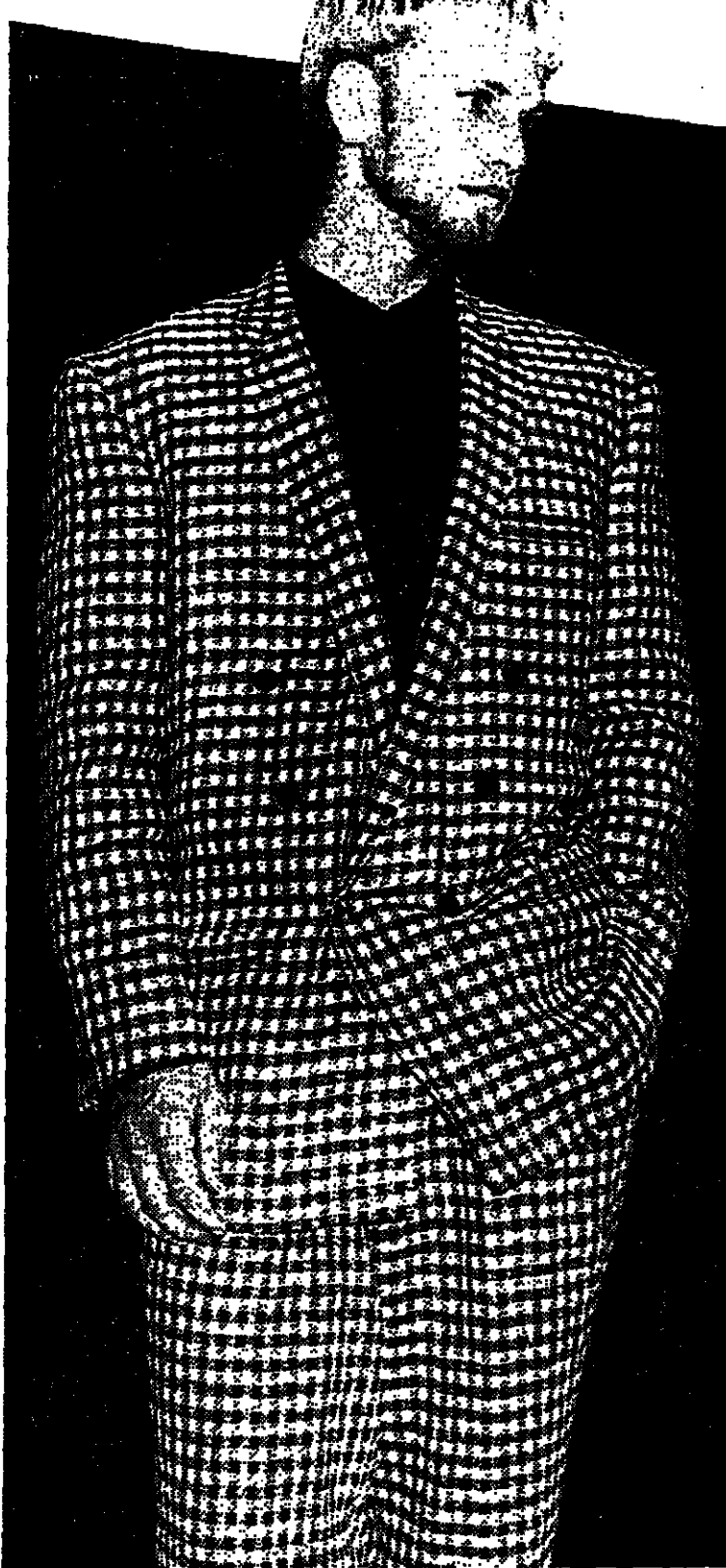
A shapely silhouette, formal tailoring in flamboyant fabrics and death to the bomber jacket is the men's fashion story from Milan. The shows for next summer spell out a new message for menswear — the strongest for 10 years. Out go the broad shoulder, puffed out chest and narrow hips. In come shapely suits, tailored jackets and soft trousers. The shirt becomes the focus of casual clothes. Shine and woven texture in checks and stripes are the watchwords in fabric. The Italians show fashion as art, flaunt the male body, and export 40 million pairs of trousers worldwide a year



## THE SHIRT BECOMES A STAR

The shirt is out on its own — square cut like a pyjama jacket, round-necked, or with bush pockets and fancy weaves. Soprani showed over-shirts in ticking stripes and banded earth colours. Basile used saffron and spice. Byblos printed them with the packaging of Havana cigar boxes. Shiny fabrics, using a viscose mix, competed with more familiar linens and cottons at Coveri, for shirts and lightweight jackets. Romeo Gigli's shirts came with long romantic sleeves and high necks. Verri Uomo had shirts as light nylon duster coats. Erreuo offered woven cotton, madras and tailored denim. Barbari were zip-up, polo-collared or roll-neck.

Left: ANGELO TARLAZZI's summer casuals — ticking-striped pyjama shirt and trousers.



## BUTTON UP CHECK OR STRIPE

Suits make a bold come-back with longer fitted jackets, a wealth of buttons and inventive fabrics. Versace has the narrowest lapels, the steepest drop, using gingham check, slub weaves and jersey. Romeo Gigli showed schoolboy jackets with patch pockets and twin vents. The mobster suit, cut to hug the torso, and made in predatory pin stripes came from the flamboyant Gian Marco Venturi. Contrasting Moschino broke up formal suits with lace hankies and grass skirts. The tailored jacket is the star garment. Fabrics make it new: sharp black and white check or indigo blue from Erreuo; black and grey silk brocade from Soprani; madras checks for Missoni's vivid blocks of lobster, fuchsia, scarlet and teal blue. Newcomer Giallano Fujiwara used grey, black and cream; Ferre bolder red and black, saffron and moss green. High-waist trousers, always pleat-front, come in crinkle cotton, waffle seersucker, check and stripe linen. New are soft pyjama trousers, shiny viscose mix fabrics and shorts suits.

Left: GIANNI VERSACE's six-button suit with long narrow lapels worn with high-waist trousers and polo shirt.

Right: VALENTINO's pleat front linen trousers, with single breasted blazer and regimental tie.



Photographs by Harry Kerr

## Sanderson Sale

July 19-August 2

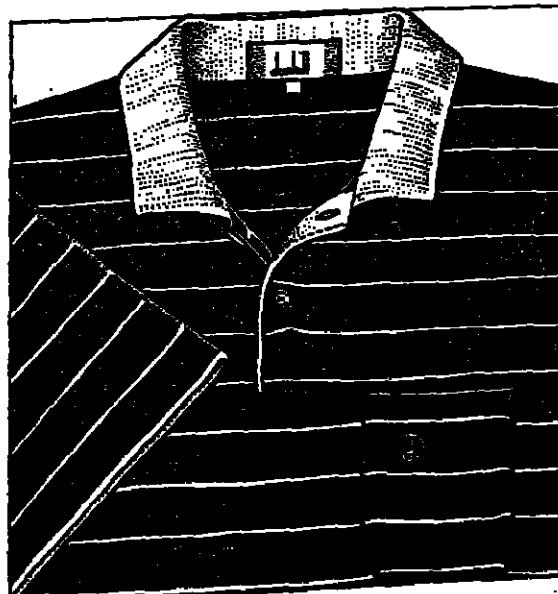
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AND HARVEY NICHOLS.

dunhill

## COMMENT

conventional and recognizable. Even the most experimental designers make very commercial clothes.

The result is a big bucks business. Italian menswear is the most successful part of its clothing industry, as the figures prove. Exports in 1985 reached £1.3 billion. Italy exported 41 million pairs of trousers and now produces annually three times as many as England. The UK is Italy's fourth largest export market and we buy menswear worth £88 million.

Great Britain has its own clothing export strengths, yet it is galling to admit that the fashionable man no longer looks first to the home of gentleman's tailoring.

The Italian fashion miracle has been achieved at great speed. The major thrust has come over the last 15 years — starting, not quite co-incidentally, at the time when the Carnaby Street revolution of the 1960s had undermined serious men's fashion with gimmicks.

England's gender-bending of the early 1980s is also beginning to look like a red herring. Real men do not want to wear weird or outrageous clothes any more than they are likely to wear skirts. In the

wake of the androgynous styles of the early 1980s, both sexes are re-asserting a physical identity. The Italians have always understood best the silhouette of macho man, and there is a streak of bravura in their menswear which looks faintly ridiculous to northern Europeans. Romeo Gigli's success in Milan is as a gentle counterpoint to the sexually charged full-blooded Latin designs.

Most Milanese designers are able to interpret general fashion influences. They are supported by fabric companies who respond instinctively to fashion innovation. By the end of the 1980s the current menswear exhibition in Florence will move to Milan.

There are no sudden revolutions in menswear. Designers can tinker with lapel, tie and trouser widths as women's hemlines rise and fall. The broader shifts of fashion are tied to sociological trends. A generation weaned on jeans and brought up in casual clothes is now hungry for jobs. Young men are beginning to understand power dressing and look towards formal clothes that define the male figure and status.

This fashion change requires delicate tuning. It is the role of the Italians to make a man's suit built like a Ferrari rather than a tank.



Temple of taste: Giorgio Armani in his new Emporio shop and (right) the Armani tailored suit, bold checks on a metal frame

## Seasoned style

and cream cashmeres fading into grey-green herringbone weave suits and the dull greige of a distant horizon for nylon macs in linen and rayon chambré. Flashes of hot coral against a rock-beige bring colour contrasts to raw silk jackets. The sea theme breaks into a clear blue for a collection of stone-washed denim

tailored into trousers, sweat-shirts and unstructured jackets.

New fabrics are linen and viscose in pale safari colours and wool crepe for Armani's square-cut jackets, straight-back or with twin vents, and soft pleat front trousers, all perfectly modern and in exquisite taste.

## ADDRESS BOOK

Giorgio Armani Boutique,  
123 New Bond Street, Basile,  
21 New Bond Street,  
Byblos and Soprani, Harvey  
Nichols, Knightsbridge.  
Erreuo, at Uomo Ragino, 43-  
44 New Bond Street.  
Ferre, 37b Brook Street  
and 80 Brompton Road.  
Romeo Gigli, Missoni and  
Tarlazzi, Browns, 23 South  
Molton Street.  
Valentino, 173-174 Sloane  
Street. Gianni Versace, 18  
Bond Street W1 and 92  
Brompton Road.

## FASHION NEWS

● The star of a new exhibition at the V & A is Levi's 501 denim jacket (Rebecca Tyrrel writes). Wind your way past the costume courts to a bleak white hall, filled with blue mannequins, all wearing a Levi jacket, each one customized with individual designer signatures.

The Blitz Designer Collection was the idea of the magazine's fashion editor Iain R. Webb and the project culminated last month at a gala evening to raise money for The Prince's Trust charity. Last week at the opening of the V & A exhibition some of the jackets were auctioned to raise money and in October the exhibition will be moving to New York.

All the jackets are easily recognizable: Zandra Rhodes' edged in frilled pleated chiffon, and Joseph's with "Joe's Angels" embla-

zoned across the back. Even hat designer Stephen Jones managed to manipulate the jacket into shape: "I turned the pockets into earflaps, a whisper of satin is tucked into the top cravat-style and, hey presto, Biker's Delight".

● Yesterday Denis Healey and Jeff Banks opened the One Step Ahead exhibition at the Natural History Museum. The exhibition is organized by Hyper-Hyper and shows the best of Britain's art and design graduate's work. Look out for the woven wire and silk hats in surreal shapes by Alida Efrat from Middlesex Polytechnic and Louis-heeled braided and sequined slippers by Sophia Malic from Cordwainer's College. Textiles, jewellery, sculpture and ceramics are also on display at the exhibition, which runs until August 3.

## ALAN MCAFEE'S EXCLUSIVE

## Knightsbridge

## MEN'S SHOES



## MAGNIFICENT SUMMER SALE. FINAL REDUCTIONS

## SUMMER SALE

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| 70"x90" STAPLES SLOANE        | £1,188 | £845   |
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| 40" SLEEPERZEE Improved Duvet and Sheet  | £864   | £432   |
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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Mosley and Massiter

Former MI5 officer Cathy Massiter, whose claims about the organization's surveillance methods formed the basis of a controversial 20/20 TV documentary last year, is referring in this month's right-wing *Salisbury Review* to her lawyers. In a five-page analysis of media attacks on the security service, former Foreign Office employer Charles Mosley claims that Massiter, while still with MI5, wrote a letter of sympathy to Michael Bettaney, as he waited in custody for trial on a spying charge for which he was to receive a 23-year sentence. Mosley claims that her letter led to an instruction preventing her from seeing sensitive material. I understand that Massiter, who is refusing to comment on the piece for the time being, will not dispute that she wrote to Bettaney but insists that by then she had already handed in her resignation from the service. The timing may prove significant: later this month CND will seek judicial review over alleged illegal MI5 monitoring of one of its members — one of Miss Massiter's most damaging allegations on the programme.

### Mounting up

You may have thought that the forces of law and order were excused from cost-cutting exercises in Mrs Thatcher's Britain. Not so. A Scotland Yard team headed by Deputy Commissioner Peter Imbert is investigating ways in which the Metropolitan Police can save money. The review, a copy of which has come my way, is entitled "Nothing Sacred". It includes suggestions for scrapping the police band and choir, curtailing big pornography seizures and finding sponsors for police horses and dogs. Some items, however, turn out to be sacred after all. Among proposals listed as "not suitable for review" are first-class travel for senior officers and riding lessons for the very top brass.

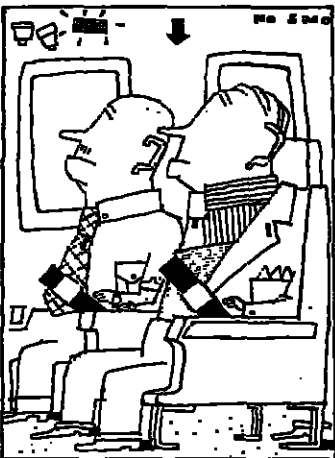
### Hamming it off

The prosecution of East German spies Reinhard and Sonja Schulze last week did not come cheap. I am told that stripping the couple's Hounslow home in a fruitless search for their secret transmitter will cost the taxpayer between £12,000 and £15,000. The Crown is still talking to their landlord about compensation. To add insult to injury, although East German representatives attended the trial, the couple were given legal aid. If the police had struck a little later, things might have been different. Reinhard, a kitchen designer, was said to be capable of earning up to £50,000 a year.

### Bagging a pair

Peter Brooke, Treasury minister and current president of the EEC budget council, seems to have been displaying his European credentials somewhat over-enthusiastically. He was spotted in Strasbourg the other day wearing braces in black, yellow and red — the colours of the Belgian and German flags. Yes, quite right, he told me. But they also happen to be the colours of Levington, his local cricket team.

BARRY FANTONI



'Welcome aboard Virgin Atlantic. This is your lawyer speaking.'

### Mal de mer

Across the Channel to Boulogne yesterday, which was of course the Quatorze Juillet. Had I had longer, I would have continued to Paris, but Boulogne was a perfectly appropriate place to be, for it was there, in 1793, that many of the overboarded aristocrats fled for passage to England. While making the reverse traverse I learnt that a diarist forebear, one S. Peypys, disgraced himself after a similar crossing. So drunk did he get (duty-free presumably) that he slept until woken up by the four o'clock gun the following morning. This he took to be 8 in the evening and (his words not mine), mistook the sun rising for the sun setting. *Plus ça change.*

### Chunnel vision

I, of course, made the crossing in the soberest of company — namely Shirley Harrison, who has just written a timely book on the Channel. She reckons that the tunnel might never come about since many Brits still regard it as an open doorway to hordes of garlic-ridden foreigners and, however keen the politicians, private financiers might find something better to do with their money. I particularly enjoyed her imagery of Mitterrand and Thatcher as the obstetrician and midwife of what Lord Palmerston described as the longest pregnancy in history. Loitering with Entente.

PHS

# Drugs: no simple answer

by Griffith Edwards

The epidemic growth in drug misuse is being explained in a variety of ways. In some quarters, it is luridly pictured as being caused by smugglers and dealers, and we are asked to look no further for the true and total explanation. As for a sovereign cure, why not just double the last sentence passed by the courts?

An alternative — and attractive — view is that addiction is caused by moral decline and the abandonment of traditional values. It is conveniently forgotten that Victorian England could "boast" an annual per capita rate of opium consumption equivalent to 120 therapeutic doses of morphine, together with an appalling rate of drunkenness and a fad for child prostitution.

A very different type of explanation is championed by those who find the roots of addiction in the conditions of the inner city. The graffiti in the lifts and the heroin smoked on the back stairways are interpreted as manifestations of alienation and anomie. Others tell us that the roots of addiction lie not in the social environment but in the person — sociopathy, psychopathy, a specific "addict personality".

Simple answers won't do for complex questions, but the fashionable answers are often significant in their own right as revealing the current political imperative, the folk devils in which we believe, the who or what is to be blamed for the plague of locusts or the heroin death.

In the USSR and the USA there is today an astonishing confluence of defensive political interest leading to explanations for drug addiction and alcoholism couched

in terms of biological abnormality, genetics, and personality disorder. In neither country is there likely to be much funding for social science research which blames government or the state for such problems as delinquency or drug abuse. Better find the devil in the individual's brain than in the opportunity structure provided by the state.

The causes of drug misuse are multiple, varied, changing and



Golden Boy: but George O'Dowd's troubles are shared by other, more "ordinary" people

more usually interactive than single. The concern must furthermore be not with just one drug, but with a range of substances including alcohol, tobacco and licitly prescribed tranquilizers and sedatives. Only on the basis of a firm adherence to that open position should one design a national drug policy, set up a clinic or discuss the issues with the next group of schoolchildren, or the next set of anguished parents.

The circumstances of addiction

vary, but certain frequently asked questions can be answered in general terms.

Does addiction imply a fundamental flaw in personality?

The idea that every addict is by definition a person of flawed character is not only mistaken but also a potential hindrance to recovery and an added burden on a worried family. Within a broad range of drug takers there will be many variations in maturity, confidence, conventionality, anxiety, extroversion and other traits, and some people will stand out as unhappy and disturbed.

Does a drug problem imply that the family has failed the child? Drug problems are more likely to occur in broken homes and in families where there is gross discord. But they can also emerge in the happiest of families.

Why should a young person with all the joys of life in front of him do anything so risky as to inject a drug into his veins?

This is the question at the centre of every parent's distress. Each individual story is different, and no stereotyped answer is sufficient. But drugs can, at least in the short term, provide pleasurable experiences — and immediate reward (especially for the young) can be a far more important determinant of behaviour than a more distant threat of pain. Also, drugs are symbols: a young person may take them because they are viewed by society as wickedly (and thrillingly) dangerous. Furthermore, drugs can be a passport to friendship and group membership: glue

sniffing is nearly always a group activity.

Finally, being a drug taker means "being someone" for the young person who does not otherwise know who he is, what he is worth, or where he is. Hence the very apt remark by the American author and former drug addict William Burroughs: "You become a narcotics addict because you do not have strong enough motivation in any other direction. Junk wins by default."

The message must therefore be that it is useless to respond to drugs as if they are no more than chemicals. To help the drug taker and his or her family, addiction must be seen in its human and psychological dimensions as well as its chemistry.

How do any of these explanations bear on the manifestation of the drug tragedies of the gifted and privileged young, the pop stars and the playboys, the golden boys and girls? To an extent that question perverts the debate: most drug tragedies are about ordinary families and ordinary people.

Heroin is in reality more the stuff of concrete jungle than the lush suburb, drugs more rife at the disco than the country house weekend. A focus on the drug taking of pop stars can glamorize drugs and reinforce the dangerous symbolism. The fact that drug problems affect rich as well as poor might be read as a harsh but unsurprising reminder that wealth or fame offers no special guarantee of psychological safety. Privilege is never more than skin-deep.

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The author is professor of Addiction Behaviour at the University of London's Institute of Psychiatry

### Christie Davies looks at the history of British jokes about the Irish and their place in the lexicon of world folk humour

## Have you heard the one about...?

*Irishman to chiropodist:* "Well me fate is in your hands."  
*Irish night school sign:* "Brush up your Irish."

Some of these jokes probably originate in the early attempts by the butts of the jokes to speak the joke-tellers' language. Jokes about other similar linguistic blunders are to be found historically in Scots humour about Gaelic-speaking Highlanders struggling with English or in the anecdotes that Welsh people fluent in English told about those less at home in the language.

"During the controversy over the disestablishment of the Church of Wales, two of the chief protagonists were David Lloyd George and the Bishop of St Asaph. On one occasion Lloyd George addressed a meeting in a small village in North Wales where he was introduced by one of the deacons of the local chapel who said: 'We all know the remarks made on this subject last week by the Bishop of St Asaph who in my opinion is one of the biggest liars in creation. Fortunately we have here tonight Mr David Lloyd George who is more than a match for him.'"

Such jokes stem from the relative cultural position of those at the centre and those at the edge. The Highlander or Welshman must learn English, albeit Scots English or Welsh, but neither the Lowlanders nor the English are ever going to learn a Celtic language. For the Wallingtons good French is that spoken in Paris, free of Anglicisms, not the speech of Brussels or Liège. The Dublin middle classes imitate the speech of their English counterparts, not the more truly Irish tones of Kerry.

How do you define a social climber? A *Kerryman* with a *Cork* accent. A Pole in America working on a building site fell from the third floor of a building but was unhurt. A circus owner came to see him. "Do you think you could fall safely from the sixth floor?" he asked. "Oh yes," replied the Pole. "And could you manage it safely from the tenth floor?" The Pole looked uncertain and fell silent. "Of course he could," interrupted the foreman, "provided he managed to land on his head."

Irish jokes, then, are an international joke about any people occupying a particular cultural-geographical or social class position. The only features peculiar

No doubt Celtic nationalists will fulminate about loss of identity or bad faith but the jokes are hardly evidence that they are currently seen by the "Anglo-Saxons" as a separate and inferior race.

The other social factor underlying the jokes about the Irish is social class. Like the Poles in America the Irish in Brazil, who are also the butts of jokes about stupidity, the Irish who came to Britain had left the land to seek unskilled labouring jobs building, in turn, the canals, the railways and the motorways. The Irish doctor, academic, welder, or bank clerk is socially invisible but "Paddy in his wellies" from the building site is a familiar and recognizable figure. Hence the jokes:

*What does Wimpey stand for?*  
*We Import Millions of Paddies Every Year.*

How do you recognise an Aer Lingus pilot? *By the three gold rings on his wellies.*

How do you confuse an Irishman (or, in America, a Pole)? *Give him three shovels and tell him to take his pick.*

How do you make an Irishman burn his car? *Phone him when he's ironing.*

A Pole in America working on a building site fell from the third floor of a building but was unhurt. A circus owner came to see him. "Do you think you could fall safely from the sixth floor?" he asked. "Oh yes," replied the Pole. "And could you manage it safely from the tenth floor?" The Pole looked uncertain and fell silent. "Of course he could," interrupted the foreman, "provided he managed to land on his head."

Irish jokes, then, are an international joke about any people occupying a particular cultural-geographical or social class position. The only features peculiar

to British jokes about the Irish are distinctly benign ones. American jokes about the Poles and Canadian jokes about the Newfies routinely depict them not merely as stupid but filthy, but attempts by mid-Atlantic joke-writers to adapt these jokes to the Irish have failed. British jokes about the Irish very rarely depict them as dirty. There is nothing to match jokes like the following which are mild compared with some transatlantic favourites:

*What is the worst form of air pollution?* *The Newfoundland parachute regiment.*

*What is the most dangerous job in the Polish quarter of Chicago?* *Riding shotgun on the garbage truck.*

The most distinctive feature of British jokes about the Irish is that in many of them the Irish emerge as winners by means of a witty use of upside-down logic that is not to be found anywhere else.

An Englishman, a Scotsman and an Irishman were sentenced to death in a part of the United States where electricity is very expensive and were allowed to choose from which tree they would like to be hanged. The Englishman naturally chose an oak and the Scotsman a pine. When it was the Irishman's turn he thought for a moment and said: "I would like to be hanged from a gooseberry tree."

The judge replied, "But a gooseberry tree is much too small."

"That's all right," said the Irishman. "I'll wait for it to grow."

An Irishman applying for a job at a building site was told by the foreman: "You Paddies are none too bright, so before I take you on I'm going to ask you some questions to see how much you understand. Now, what's the difference between a girder and a joist?"

"Ah that's easy," said the Irishman. "Girders wrote *Faust* and Joists wrote *Ulysses*."

Once again the Irishman of the jokes has reminded us that there are Milesians as well as Smilesians. The Irish deserve a blue for wit and a half-blue should be awarded to those bitter and twisted English people who see jokes about the Irish as proof of a racial antipathy that in fact exists only in their own minds.

The author is Professor of Sociology at Reading University. He has just completed a study of humorous ethnic stereotypes entitled *Jokes are about Peoples for Indiana University Press.*

## Peter Thornton Legal meddlers keep out

The familiar notice "Trespassers will be prosecuted" is an empty threat. It is not normally a crime to enter somebody else's land without permission. Lord Stanley of Alderley wants to change all that. In today's debate in the House of Lords on the Public Order Bill he will move an amendment to make it a crime to commit trespass on land in certain specified circumstances.

But there are serious doubts about the wisdom of such a move and the difficulties it may cause to innocent users of land. First, the use of the criminal law to deal with trespassers will cause more problems than it will solve. Although there would be little difficulty in the clearest cases where mass intruders invade a farmer's field without permission and set up temporary home, many cases will be less clear.

Those on the land may claim to have permission to be there, possibly on terms which have become disputed. Whose land is it? Is it common land or private land at this particular spot? Does a right of way operate? Is there an implied permission to enter the land because it is unfenced? These are questions which local magistrates will be reluctant to confront. Issues of title, ownership and occupation, let alone easements and rights of way, are surely best left to the civil courts where they rightly belong.

Others, like ramblers, mountaineers and picnickers, may have a genuine cause for grievance at being put at risk of prosecution. A bad law is not made better because the police exercise their discretion not to prosecute in individual cases.

Secondly, a new offence of criminal trespass would be ineffective unless simply and clearly framed. The complexities of the law of trespass may not permit that. Lord Stanley's 18-line clause would require a very much larger notice board than the familiar one, something along the lines of "Trespassers will be prosecuted, but only if they intend to deprive the person entitled to the ownership or occupation of the land of the use and enjoyment of it, and in the following circumstances etc."

Unfortunately simplicity is not always a hallmark of the law. An almost exact parallel arose in the mid-1970s when politicians rummaged about for an instant solution to the problem of squatting. Much detail was required to protect the innocent, the phrasing finally adopted was cumbersome and the laws are now rarely used. Thirdly, the existing civil and criminal law is quite adequate to deal with trespassers. The special High Court procedure to reclaim possession of land is normally speedy and effective. In cases of urgency defendants need not be named; and if damage is caused to crops, for example, the normal five-day period can be waived and the High Court sheriff can enlist police help to carry out the eviction.

It took Farmer Attwell a week to get 300 members of the hippy

convoy off his land in Somerset. But he was unlucky; he lacked funds to bring proceedings and there was delay in the procedure at the local court. The Lord Chancellor is now looking at any shortcomings in the system. Once these are cured, the civil courts will provide a complete, if not draconian, method of eviction. But even if the civil law has shortcomings the police are not powerless to act. If offences are committed, such as criminal damage, they are entitled to enter the land and make arrests. If it is impossible to identify the culprits the police can use their common law powers to prevent a breach of the peace, which was certainly



Mellor: 'A criminal trespass law would create more problems than it solved' — but has the government had fresh thoughts?

imminent in Mr Attwell's case, when the local residents threatened to use shovels. By this means the police can move on the intruders and, if they refuse to go, arrest them for obstruction. It is therefore small wonder that in early June David Mellor, the Home Office minister, explained on BBC radio that the government had no intention of introducing a criminal trespass law. There was no need for it, it would create more problems than it would solve, particularly for innocent visitors to property, and the Public Order Bill would give the police sufficient powers to remove wrong doers by extending minor public order offences to private land. He added that the bill was not the right place for a criminal trespass offence anyway.

Only the activities of a relatively small group of travellers have led the government to reconsider its position. The result is not yet known. Describing them as "medieval brigands" (a senior politician) or as "pollution to be neutralized" (a chief constable) is not the answer. On the other hand, if local authorities complied with their duty under the Caravan Sites Act 1968 to provide permanent and transit sites, and the Department of the Environment chose to force them to comply, some progress might be made towards preventing a repeat performance next year.

Meanwhile the blunt instrument of the criminal law will never be a just and effective solution to a difficult problem. The author, a barrister, is a past chairman of the National Council for Civil Liberties.

### Paul Pickering

## Giving the law a push

"Drugs?" asked the smiling Balinese detective as I sat with my wife in the cramped and crowded police station. "You are the Australians on the drugs charge?" Nowadays, the very suggestion of such a thing as Suez makes the blood run cold and the antique ceiling fans whisper of fleeing mortality. A few moments before, our crime was merely a minor traffic offence. Affronted, I denied anything to do with narcotics or Australia, adding that neither of us even smoked cigarettes.

"But you are Australian," he insisted, affecting the insight of Sherlock Holmes revealing all to an imbecile Watson. "Everyone else here is Indonesian. My chief says I have to pick up two Australian drug dealers to take to Denpasar for trial. You are the only ones. People are not brought to this place if they are innocent and you will find our laws no laughing matter."

We were sitting on a wooden bench with two giggling Sumatran ladies of the night, a pickpocket and a drunk. A patrolman had stopped our hired car — possibly to help his family expand his noodle stall business — and announced that the two-way street was one-way. He looked both offended and confused when we would not give him "a small offering" to avoid a ticket. "No one argued before," he pronounced.

At the police station I was beginning to understand why. We are not Australians or criminals. I began, only to be interrupted by another plain clothes man who came up and indicated we must sign a piece of paper written entirely in Indonesian before being taken to headquarters. "It's a confession," he added matter of factly, admiring his own right thumb nail, which is grown decoratively long in Bali.

"But we have nothing to do with drugs," I said, not knowing whether to feel panic or anger. "Perhaps we should give these gentlemen some money, darling," interrupted my beloved. She has a better understanding of authoritarian regimes, the result of nearly being rusticated at Oxford for having a friend who dressed as Napoleon.

"Have you any document to say you are not Australian? Can you verify you are British?" demanded another policeman. But we did not have our passports and it is hard to think of anything which is not a document. "Lans of Hope and Glory" seemed to be out of the question. A uniformed officer started pushing us towards a jeep. Then, to our joy and immense relief, two manacled and extremely dejected Australians arrived in the station yard.

The sleuth who had been willing to sign us up for a long stretch, if not the gallows, shrugged. It seemed that his real clients had been driven round the town to identify accomplices and witness a search of their room. We were courteously handed a traffic violation form and an Indonesian dictionary.

At this point it seemed churlish to argue over trifles. They would, of course, have let us go in the end. I reassured my wife. The fact that we were still booked for going the wrong way down a two-way street mitigated against this optimism. We respectfully maintained a haired of lager and Vegemite and protested we had never seen kangaroos or a possum, but the constable shook his head. "You are Australian," he grinned.

Back at our hotel a commercial traveller tried to explain: "You see, much of a patrolman's income relies on traffic violations. Our people do not have the same attitude as you: here there is no sense of corruption."

But, I said, if policemen spend their day arranging traffic offences, what time do they have to hunt drug takers?

### ULSTE

Back of Northern Ireland... a victory... there is no... a defeat... the other...

The Anglo-Irish Agreement... in the opinion of... is a disguised... the road to Irish unity... the agreement... as at best a promise...

difficulties in the way... reforms — for... are not enough... to phase out the U.D... focus Catholic...

ment upon the sym... of Ulster points. The... 12 marches through... able areas. Equally...

these marches have... increasingly re-routed... for some years now... Protestant community...

VIETNA

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He also held the post o... General Secretary be... in the 1940s and earl... at that time, his ruf... of a land reform...

He brought the peasant... and caused him... his accession to the... (after five years... president) evokes a...

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## DIPLOMATIC APPROACHES

Commonwealth countries which try to pressurize British policy on South Africa by withdrawing from the Edinburgh games, must be warned that they have chosen the wrong track on which to run. They risk slighting the Queen who, with members of her family will be there, and damaging the hopes and aspirations of their athletes, for many of whom Edinburgh represents a unique chance of winning sporting glory. But the issues over which they have so ostentatiously taken umbrage, are too serious for Britain to be influenced by such considerations.

As Sir Geoffrey Howe prepares to fly to Washington for talks on South Africa later this week, there are signs that the Government has appreciated this and has got its priorities right. Sir Geoffrey will distance himself physically and emotionally from the run-up, leaving the Commonwealth Games Federation to cope with the caprices of its members. It will be a pity if more nations turn the so-called Friendly Games into an instrument of hostility and pique. But if they do so, they must not be allowed to deflect this country from its wider sense of purpose.

That purpose — to help bring about peaceful and negotiated change in South Africa — can be approached only from a position of unity and strength. This is why Sir Geoffrey is in Washington this week, why Mr. Derek Thomas, a deputy under-secretary at the Foreign Office, is visiting Australia and Japan and also, to some extent, why another senior diplomat Mr. Ewan Ferguson is in South Africa itself — preparing the way for Sir Geoffrey.

The Foreign Secretary already has a united European Community behind him following last month's summit at The Hague. He flies to see President P.W. Botha on July 23 (coincidentally the eve of the Commonwealth Games) as the representative of Europe, not just Britain.

He has until the end of September to persuade President Botha to accelerate the pace of his reform programme. But should he fail, the Community already has an agreed position to fall back upon. In such an event it will consider a ban on new investment in the Cape and on the import of South African gold, coal and steel. As few firms in Europe are likely to seek new investment in South Africa right now, and as coal and steel are hardly among the commodities which the Community is short of, these are symbolic sanctions rather than real ones. Their function would be to keep Europe still united, come what may.

So far Britain is also in step with the United States and Japan. How far this will continue to be the case is a matter for speculation, given Congressional pressures on the White House. But this is why the Foreign Secretary goes to Washington this week.

Whether he sees black leaders in South Africa as arguably of secondary importance. What matters more at this stage is that Mr Botha should make the concessions which Sir Geoffrey badly needs if he is to continue to hold off the pressure building up for stronger sanctions.

President Botha complains, not without some justice, that he has never been given enough credit for the reforms he has introduced. It is also true that he is coping with political unrest on the right and that his government has never been very susceptible to international criticism. But South Africa needs bold leadership and there is only one direction in which he can realistically take his people. He must tell the Foreign Secretary that he will free Mr Nelson Mandela — the most glittering prize Sir Geoffrey could bring home. More important in the long term he must also move towards a dialogue, through Britain, with the currently banned African National Congress (ANC) and other black political groups.

It is possible that if Mr Botha decides to make any such concessions, he would prefer to delay announcing them until his own National Party congress on August 12-13, to avoid domestic criticism that he has succumbed to international pressure. He might simply intend to give Sir Geoffrey confidential notice of his intentions. But this would leave the danger that even the Foreign Secretary's skills would then be inadequate to stave off punitive sanctions. There would be the further danger that those sanctions would seem responsible for successes that had already been achieved without them.

It looks as if Sir Geoffrey will hold a preliminary meeting with Mr Botha tomorrow week, after which he will try to conduct a series of further consultations with front-line states (and those local black leaders who will see him) before a second Botha exchange on July 29. Five days later he faces the Commonwealth mini-conference in London, which will review the recent failure of the EPG mission.

It is fashionable but self-defeating to deride the Foreign Secretary's journey South. Those in the Commonwealth who do so deserve to have their motives re-examined and their political judgement questioned. Pretoria alone will benefit from the disunity they cause while only the right-wing extremists in South Africa can gain strength from the resentment they encourage.

In the end it is not the Commonwealth but the industrial nations which can put telling pressure on Pretoria. But it is the industrial nations which stand to lose by penal sanctions. To keep them together and apply their combined pressures, needs more patience and a better sense of timing than most governments seem to possess. To withdraw young black athletes at their moment of glory, from their chance of winning gold, is irrelevant to the central task in hand.

## ULSTER'S TIME OF TROUBLES

The curse of Northern Ireland is that a victory for one community there is invariably regarded as a defeat by the other community. That rule, however, does not always apply in reverse: what one side regards as a defeat is not necessarily regarded as a victory by the other.

Thus the Anglo-Irish Agreement is seen by the unionists — wrongly, in the opinion of *The Times* — as a disguised first step on the road to Irish unity. The nationalist community, with Dublin's agreement, regards it as, at best, a promissory note of future benefits.

But difficulties in the way of practical reforms — for instance, there are not enough police to phase out the UDR policing role — focus Catholic discontent upon the symbolism of Ulster politics. They object, in particular, to the July 12 marches through Catholic areas. Equally, though such marches have been increasingly re-routed by the police for some years now, the Protestant community re-

sented any attempt to do so this weekend as an example of creeping official Fenianism.

Trouble was therefore expected — and trouble there has been. Where it has occurred — notably at the small village of Rasharkin — it has been widespread throughout the province. It has consisted of small-scale organized attacks rather than large-scale rioting. And, with a few exceptions, it has employed intimidation rather than direct violence against people.

One reason for this relative quiet may be that Dr Ian Paisley's temporary, dramatic but non-violent occupation of Hillsborough had a cathartic effect. Most Unionists felt that the British government had been shown the organized capacity of their community and were satisfied with that.

Another reason was the tactics of the RUC. In Portadown, they re-applied their 1985 ban on the traditional Unionist route. But an alternative route, easier to

police, allowed the Orange marchers to parade on the outskirts of the Catholic district. The main procession passed off peacefully enough, but a later loyalist procession tried to go further and led to rioting, and the local Catholics were angry at a concession to the other side. The compromise was an imperfect one — and both the nationalists and the Unionists regard it as a betrayal. On balance, however, the police judgement must be counted correct since it avoided a large riot without conceding the main loyalist demand.

The general lesson is clear. The government should determine to live through the marching season without launching any serious political initiatives under the Anglo-Irish agreement — and without retreating from it either. Mr Paisley, according to the *Irish Times*, left for a holiday after his manifestation last Saturday. Ministers, too, should take a political holiday.

The government was reluctant to abandon the occupation of Cambodia, Truong Chinh, the hardline northerner, is likely to countenance the idea even less.

But the new Vietnamese leader may also find a less than enthusiastic reception in Moscow. As a battle-hardened, thoroughly traditional communist approaching 80, Truong Chinh is scarcely in line with the technocratic mould now favoured by the Kremlin. If Moscow was having misgivings about the degree of Vietnam's economic dependence before, they are unlikely to be dispelled by the new leadership in Hanoi.

Misgivings in Moscow may account for Mr Gorbachev's failure to attend the funeral of Le Duan as protocol would require. He has sent instead his prime minister and his chief foreign policy adviser, Anatoli Dobrynin. And here is a sweet irony. For while Mr Dobrynin, the Soviet Union's former ambassador to the US, is in Hanoi paying court to a client Vietnamese leadership, Mr Gorbachev will play host in Moscow to Richard Nixon, the US President who ordered the bombing of Hanoi and began America's long hard extraction from that country.

## VIETNAM'S NEW GERONTOCRAT

The death last week of Le Duan, the elderly leader of the Vietnamese Communist Party, was hailed by many as signalling the possible end of an unhappy era for Vietnam. Now, with the naming of Le Duan's contemporary, 79-year-old Truong Chinh, to take his place, any such hopes will have to be temporarily set aside.

The appointment of Truong Chinh, assuming his hitherto robust health holds out, is likely to mean more of the past for Vietnam, perhaps even more of the past than the country experienced towards the end of Le Duan's life. For Truong Chinh is regarded not only as an unbending communist ideologue, but as a determined opponent of a younger leadership.

He has also held the post of Party General Secretary before, in the 1940s and early 1950s. At that time, his ruthless handling of the north of the country brought the peasants close to revolt and caused him to be moved aside in favour of Le Duan. His accession to the supreme power of the General Secretaryship (after five years as state president) evokes a sense of *deja vu* which will be

as unwelcome in many quarters of Vietnam as it will be abroad.

Within Vietnam the sharp turns of policy, especially economic policy, that have been observed over the past two years suggested high-level disagreement between those who hoped for thorough decentralization along Chinese lines and those who believed that the country's difficulties stemmed from too lax an application of socialist principles.

Truong Chinh belonged firmly in the second camp. Now he is policy-maker in chief, even the tentative reforms that have been embarked on may be at risk. If they are, disillusionment among would-be reformers and among the younger generation could eventually precipitate a leadership crisis far more serious than the lurches of policy that characterized Le Duan's declining years.

Disappointment will greet Truong Chinh's accession abroad, too. In the West and in the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean), that disappointment will focus on Indochina. For if Le Duan and

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Marshall Plan for S Africa

From Professor Emeritus William Gutteridge

Sir, In your leader on South Africa (July 7) you suggest an international economic investment plan — a programme of positive measures to help the black population of that country to achieve the status which they properly claim. In fact, in Conflict Study No. 179, *The South African Crisis: Time for International Action*, published in September 1985, to which you referred at the time, I advocated a Marshall Plan for the whole of Southern Africa as an incentive to all the relevant leaders and groups to participate in negotiations leading to a new and generally more acceptable and stable order in the republic.

One necessary condition for the implementation of such a plan would be, as you suggest, the abolition of the provisions of the Group Areas Act and similar legislation. It would obviously be counter-productive, for example, for foreigners to fund more low-cost housing in Soweto and in any case the main reason why the South African Government's own improvement programme has made little impact is that it has been imposed, paternalistic and carried out without any effective consultation with genuine black leaders. Indeed, their full participation in decision-making about housing, education, medical services and job-creation is essential to progress in those fields as well as for the rule of law.

Without large-scale assistance from outside, whether it be through governments, business or voluntary agencies, whoever holds power in South Africa from now on is unlikely to be able to combat or maintain a post-apartheid society other than a siege economy.

Whether serious sanctions are applied or not, Western countries now have not only a moral responsibility for what happens to South Africa, but a considerable economic obligation, which conveniently coincides with self-interest. Sanctions may be costly, damaging, ineffective but inevitable.

A constructive plan on a sufficient scale will be expensive and require just as determined a political will. Its success would, however, also depend on the co-operation of neighbouring states, who would otherwise probably be the first victims of effective sanctions. For this reason it is essential that Western assistance does not discriminate in favour of South Africa, but directly contributes to the development of the whole Southern African region.

To describe the proposition as a Marshall Plan gives an appropriate indication of the scale of help required if there is to be any chance of South Africa's converting itself into the prosperous, just and democratic society which almost all its leaders of all races allegedly want. Peace and co-operation with its neighbours to the north is an essential element in any lasting settlement.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM GUTTERIDGE,  
26 St Mark's Road,  
Leamington Spa,  
Warwickshire.

### Sound effects

From the Chief Executive of the Institution of Environmental Health Officers

Sir, My institution is pleased to note that Michael Church (Spectrum, July 2) appreciates the work of environmental health officers and the thankless task which they have in trying to control the problem of neighbourhood noise, which is reaching epidemic proportions. Indeed the level of complaint is so high in some districts that the local environmental health officer cannot investigate them all.

It is not simply a matter of legislation. With the increase in the availability of a vast range of noisy domestic equipment, from televisions and "sound systems" to automatic washing machines and food mixers, there is little appreciation of the nuisance which can be caused. The problem does not end

### From Mr David Hancock

Sir, It is saddening to read Dr McGerick's analysis of the problems currently facing South Africa (July 9), implying that to encourage expansion of the bighted economy would somehow achieve the dismantling of apartheid that every decent citizen of the world surely wants.

Only when the majority of the white population who keep the Nationalist Government in power have their vested interests in maintaining apartheid removed, is there hope of any real change occurring peacefully in the foreseeable future.

The truth of the matter is that most white South Africans enjoy apartheid and positive racial discrimination in their favour. The combination of cheap labour and the domination of the economic wealth of the country afford the whites a standard of living that would be impossible to match anywhere in the world where equal rights for all are enjoyed.

Until the white people are hit where they would feel it hardest, in their pockets, the evils of apartheid, despite superficial reforms intended for non-domestic consumption, will continue to haunt the free world. Yes, the black people of South Africa will suffer too.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID HANCOCK,  
1 Northfield Road,  
Headington,  
Oxford,  
July 9.

### From Mr J. C. E. Murray

Sir, There is a quite widespread misapprehension here that the strife in South Africa would be brought to an end by the expedient of holding an election on a "one-man one-vote" basis. This is, of course, nonsense. The African in Africa is far more conscious of tribe than he is of colour. The tribe allocated the most seats would win any election, just as Mugabe's Shonas did in Zimbabwe. His objective now (Mugabe) is to carry out a policy of genocide on his main tribal rivals, the Ndebele-speaking peoples from the west of the country.

In South Africa we would have Nelson Mandela representing primarily the Xhosa speakers and Chief Buthezi the Zulus. Any inter-tribal vote would be regarded as treachery and they would systematically slaughter each other.

Just as has happened to the north of the Republic of South Africa the opposition would go into hiding and the "Government" would amuse themselves by deploying troops and police to so-called "insurgent strongholds". Some of us have seen it all first-hand and I, for one, am not proud of past associations with vicious regimes on that continent.

The end result would have to be, because of tribal obligations, a monolithic one-party dictatorship of the same stamp as Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire and (soon to be) Zimbabwe.

Yours faithfully,  
J. C. E. MURRAY,  
62 Tonbridge Road,  
Maidstone, Kent.

there, for not only do neighbours suffer extreme mental disturbance from the sound of domestic equipment but some owners of the equipment also suffer psychological pressure and mental stress because of their inability to prevent sound transmission through thin party walls.

Noise is sometimes used as a weapon in inter-neighbour disputes and so the environmental health officer becomes mediator in very difficult circumstances. However, he cannot always be relied upon to exercise the wisdom of Solomon. Responsibility must lie with the people who operate noisy equipment and with those who are responsible for the quality and construction of new dwellings.

Yours faithfully,  
A. M. TANNER, Chief Executive,  
The Institution of Environmental Health Officers,  
Chadwick House,  
Rushworth Street, SE1.

### Monumental choice

From Mrs S. M. Barnard

Sir, Whatever the reason for the uninspired uniformity of modern memorials there is no doubt that there is now a much greater appreciation of older churchyards and Victorian cemeteries.

Our own relatively humble Victorian cemetery at Burmanthorpe, Leeds, can boast 16,000 memorials, the majority in local stone and mostly beautifully carved, with a tremendous variety of styles which include a fireman's helmet, a Humber keel, a Yorkshire terrier, and a 10-foot high mill chimney (commemorating "the oldest steepjack in England"). Often these old burial grounds shelter interesting communities of flora and fauna, and those in urban sites are

perhaps of particular ecological value.

This year the National Federation of Cemetery Friends was formed from groups all over the country, with the aim of encouraging and advising others wishing to rescue cemeteries threatened with neglect or clearance.

Peter Burman (July 5) is absolutely right to extend the argument to the preservation of memorials. It is of precious little use for skill to be expended on the creation of a gravestone which will be left to decay, or which the cemetery or churchyard authority can remove and reduce to rubble in only 30 years' time.

Yours truly,  
S. M. BARNARD,  
2 North Park Road,  
Leeds,  
West Yorkshire.

### The past in focus

From the Director of the Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland

Sir, Aerial photography over Britain is undertaken by various bodies such as the electricity boards, the Forestry Commission, national archaeological surveys, etc. There seems to be no body to co-ordinate the photographs and no archaeological organisation whose function it is to read them for the benefit of the nation rather than for individual interest. Different bodies use such photographs for different purposes, so there is surely need for such an organisation.

be left to private bodies as there is no cash profit from them. Only a government-funded organisation could tackle them and make its findings available to all.

This option, is of course, only second-best to the employment of a lot of archaeologists to do surveys on the ground — by miles the best way of recording historic remains. Nevertheless a central body of the kind proposed would provide a very helpful base from which to work.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT L. SMITH, Director,  
Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland,  
14a Napier Road, Edinburgh,  
July 7.

### Basis of belief and the Bishop

From the Bishop of Durham

Sir, Mr Eaton (July 12) has put his finger on the whole positive point of my General Synod speech about "Is our God worth believing in?" when he writes "but still [be] free to choose".

My theme was that God has risked creation, freedom and choice in the mystery of his love. Therefore there is no triumphant God and no triumphalist Church. There is immediately enduring and eventually triumphing love. The suffering and risen Jesus clinches this point. So miracles are not "knock-down" proofs but particular gifts of love to faith.

Churches cannot legislate forever and a day on the basis of "knock-down" authority. All is more free, more risky and more requiring of exploring faith, and readiness for risking change. That is the glory of the love of God and the faith, hope and love of responsible but sinful women and men in our fallen, mysterious and redeemable world. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID DUNELM.,  
Auckland Castle,  
Bishop Auckland,  
Co Durham,  
July 12.

### Voting in Synod

From Mr Maurice Chandler

Sir, No one would dispute the statement in your leading article of July 7 that "It is to the House of Bishops that the Church has the right to look". Some, however, would question a later statement "The bishops as a body accurately reflect the range of opinions in the Church at large".

The inaccuracy of this latter statement is reflected in the voting in the General Synod where time after time the voting in the House of Bishops does not reflect that in the House of Laity and even more that in the House of Clergy. The voting in the three houses on July 5 on "Women ordained abroad" is the latest evidence of this. Neither does episcopal voting reflect the voting in the diocesan synods — on that or many other issues.

Why the present system of appointments to bishoprics is in some measure responsible for this unrepresentative trait of the episcopate there are other factors.

However, the Synod has, rightly I believe, charged the House of Bishops with the responsibility of attempting a solution to the complicated issues resulting from the proposal to ordain women to the priesthood in the Church of England. They must consult widely and reflect on the results carefully otherwise any proposals put forward may well end up like the ill-fated remarriage proposals. Yours faithfully,  
MAURICE CHANDLER,  
1 Lower Gardens,  
Prince Consort Road, SW7,  
July 10.

### Uniform discomfort

From Mr R. B. Brayne

Sir, Mr Oughan (July 4) is quite right. The decline in Britons' sensible use of clothes in Tanzania began with independence. The newly-arrived advisers and "experts" came with preconceived ideas of dress and looked down on us "colonials" for wearing our office dress of white shirts, open-neck shirt and stockings.

At the end of meetings of the new University College Council in Dar-es-Salaam I am sure I was more comfortable and alert than my colleagues in their dark suits and ties.

In the hot summer of 1976 I once walked across London Bridge to my office in the City in shorts, but I have not had the courage to repeat it.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD BRAYNE  
(former district commissioner),  
Thriftwood Cottage,  
Broomlands Lane,  
Limpfield,  
Surrey,  
July 11.

### Parthian shot

From Mrs P. M. Kay

Sir, Debased device indeed, the use of PS (the Rev Dr J. W. R. Sarkis, July 9). Once it denoted merely that the writer lacked ability to construct his correspondence. Now it shows the influence of marketing agencies' advice on construction designed to trap the unwary scanner. The day I receive a circular without a PS, I might respond!

Yours faithfully,  
PENNY KAY,  
52 Matlock Road,  
Caversham Heights,  
Reading,  
Berkshire,  
July 9.

### Cabinet pudding

From Mr Ian Robinson

Sir, Whilst browsing through the cold cabinet at my local supermarket I came across a yoghurt glorifying under the flavour of boysenberry and passion fruit.

This made me ask myself three questions: What is a boysenberry, why team it with passion fruit and — at the risk of sending the manufacturers to dizzy new heights of creative frenzy what will they think of next? A new exciting range of vegetable flavours such as kohlrabi and mangetout or radish and pineapple?

Yours faithfully,  
IAN ROBINSON,  
55 Purcell Road,  
Plumstead, SE18,  
July 9.

## ON THIS DAY

JULY 15 1940

After the fall of France and before the full impact of the Battle of Britain had been felt, Winston Churchill issued one of his rallying calls to the nation. In 1954 Churchill said of his wartime broadcasts: "It was the nation and the race dwelling all around the globe that had the lion's heart. I had the luck to be called upon to give the roar." He began his broadcast by explaining why it had been necessary to cripple the capital ships of the French navy in Nazi hands.

### PRIME MINISTER'S CALL TO THE NATION

In an inspiring broadcast last night the Prime Minister declared with emphasis the readiness of the nation to defend its native land against the invasion with which it is threatened.

Mr. Churchill said:—  
... Let us think rather of the future. Today is the Fourteenth of July, the National Festival of France. A year ago in Paris I watched the stately parade down the Champs-Élysées of the French Army and the French Empire. Who could foresee what the course of a year will bring? Who can foresee what the course of other years will bring? Faith is given to us as a help and comfort when we stand in awe before the unfurling scroll of human destiny. And I proclaim my faith that some of us will live to see a Fourteenth of July when a liberated France will once again rejoice in her greatness and in her glory, and once again stand forward as the champion of the freedom and the rights of man. When that day dawns, as dawn it will, the soul of France will turn with comprehension and kindness to those Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, wherever they may be, who in the darkest hour did not despair of the Republic...

### READY TO MEET INVASION

All goes to show that the war will be long and hard, no one can tell where it will spread. One thing is certain, the peoples of Europe will not be ruled for long by the Nazi Gestapo, nor will the world yield itself to Hitler's gospel of hatred, appetite and domination.

And now it has come to us to stand alone in the breach and face the worst that the tyrant's might and enmity can do. Bearing ourselves humbly before God, but conscious that we are an unflinching people, we are ready to defend our native land against the invasion by which it is threatened. We are fighting by ourselves alone. But we are not fighting for ourselves alone. Here in this strong city of refuge, which enshrines the title-deeds of human progress, and is of deep consequence to Christian civilization; here, girt about by the seas and oceans where the Navy reigns, shielded from above by the prowess and devotion of our air-men, we await undismayed the impending assault.

Should the invader come, there will be no placid lying down of the people in submission before him as we have seen — alas! — in other countries. We shall defend every village, every town and every city. The vast mass of London itself, fought street by street, could easily devour an entire hostile army, and we would rather see London laid in ruins and ashes than that it should be tamely and abjectly enslaved. I am bound to state these facts, because it is necessary to inform our people of our intentions and thus to reassure them.

### ALL LENGTHS

I stand at the head of a Government representing all parties in the State, all creeds, all classes, every recognizable section of opinion. We are ranged beneath the Crown of our ancient Monarchy. We are supported by a free Parliament and a free Press. But there is one bond which unites us all and sustains us in the public regard — namely, as is becoming increasingly known, we are prepared to proceed to all extremities to endure them, and to enforce them. That is our bond of union. For this bond we shall keep nothing back and we shall go all lengths.

Thus only in times like these can nations preserve their freedom; thus only can they uphold the cause entrusted to their care. But all depends now upon the whole life-strength of the British race in every part of the world, and of all our associated peoples, and of all our well-wishers in every land doing their utmost night and day, giving all, daring all, enduring all, to the utmost, to the end. This is no war of chieftains or of princes, of dynasties or national ambitions. It is a war of peoples and of causes. There are vast numbers, not only in this island but in every land, who will render faithful service in this way, but whose names will never be known, whose deeds will never be recorded. This is the war of the Unknown Warriors. But let all strive without failing in faith or in duty, and the dark curse of Hitler will be lifted from our age.

### Open to view

From Mrs Deborah Clark  
Sir, I, to my amusement, have been regarded as a foreigner in my own country.

A few years ago I was in a souvenir shop in Canterbury during the height of the tourist season. I was buying a few postcards and since I wanted to get rid of as many small coins from my purse as I could rather than hand over a pound, I was standing by the counter counting out the coins from my hand.

The shop assistant leaned right over the counter, took my hand in hers and with a large smile counted the money out of my hand for me.

I murmured "Merci beaucoup". Yours truly,  
DEBORAH CLARK,  
14 Manor Park Avenue,  
Prices Risborough,  
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.







## Kronos Quartet Pump Room

Sponsored by United Technologies Corporation



| BUSINESS  |        |
|---|--------|
| Executive Editor<br>Kenneth Fleet   |        |
| STOCK MARKET  |        |
| FT 30 Share   | 1039.9 |
| FT-SE 100   | 1039.9 |
| Bargains  | 1039.9 |
| USM (Datastream)  | 1039.9 |
| THE POUND   |        |
| US Dollar   | 1.6333 |
| 100 German mark   | 1.6333 |
| Trade-weighted  | 1.6333 |
| Abaco buys<br>surveyor  |        |
| <p>Abaco Investments, the investment management company, has acquired the surveying and property group of Messing &amp; Co. The purchase price is £1.5 million.</p> <p>Messing has two offices in London and Hampshire and a 100% shareholding in the surveying group. The group's revenue is £1.5 million, with a profit of £1.5 million.</p> <p>The acquisition will be financed by the sale of the group's assets. The group's revenue is £1.5 million, with a profit of £1.5 million.</p> |        |
| Profits fall  |        |
| <p>United Lease, a company leasing aircraft, has reported a 10% fall in profits for the year ended March 31. The company's revenue was £1.5 million, with a profit of £1.5 million.</p> <p>The company's revenue was £1.5 million, with a profit of £1.5 million.</p>   |        |
| Crown rise  |        |
| <p>Crown House Engineering, a manufacturing company, has reported a 10% rise in profits for the year ended March 31. The company's revenue was £1.5 million, with a profit of £1.5 million.</p> <p>The company's revenue was £1.5 million, with a profit of £1.5 million.</p>   |        |
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| Bank ahead  |        |
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| Date for TSB  |        |
| <p>The transfer of the Trustee Savings Bank to the private sector is set to take place on Monday, the 10th of April.</p> <p>The transfer of the Trustee Savings Bank to the private sector is set to take place on Monday, the 10th of April.</p>   |        |
| Standard fall   |        |
| <p>Standard Chartered Bank, the bank, has reported a 10% fall in profits for the year ended March 31. The company's revenue was £1.5 million, with a profit of £1.5 million.</p> <p>The company's revenue was £1.5 million, with a profit of £1.5 million.</p>  |        |
| MARKET S  |        |
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| FT-SE 100   | 1039.9 |
| Bargains  | 1039.9 |
| USM (Datastream)  | 1039.9 |
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| MARKET S  |        |
| STOCK MARKETS   |        |
| FT 30 Share   | 1039.9 |
| FT-SE 100   | 1039.9 |
| Bargains  | 10     |



Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1309.9 (-27.4)  
FT-SE 100  
1597.3 (-29.1)  
Bargains  
27706USM (Datastream)  
125.97 (+0.65)

## THE POUND

US Dollar  
1.4830 (-0.023)  
W German mark  
3.2363 (-0.051)  
Trade-weighted  
73.4 (-1.2)Abaco buys  
surveyor

Abaco Investments, the acquisitive financial services and property group, is buying Messenger May Baverstock, a chartered surveyor, for £5.32 million.

Messenger has 10 offices in Surrey and Hampshire and is a good geographical fit with Bridgers, the estate agency business bought by Abaco in February. Messenger's turnover in 1985 was £3.5 million and net profit before tax was £303,000. Profits should show a substantial increase this year, due to buoyant trading, the company said.

The acquisition will reduce Abaco's cash pile to £5 million. It is continuing to look for acquisitions in financial services.

## Profits fall

United Leasing, the computer leasing company, is raising £8.2 million in 9.5 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock. The company announced a fall in pretax profits from £5.29 million to £4.40 million in the year to March 31.

Tempus, page 22

## Crown rise

Crown House Engineering, the contracting to tableware group, raised pretax profits by 16 per cent to £7.16 million last year on turnover 22 per cent higher at £202 million. The dividend goes up to 7.9p a share, a rise of 13 per cent.

Tempus, page 22

## Evode gain

Evode, the adhesives company, increased pretax profits from £1.1 million to £1.26 million on turnover up from £31.1 million to £32.6 million in the six months to March 29. The interim dividend is 1.04p, up from 0.94p.

Tempus, page 22

## Bank ahead

Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, increased profits after tax from £18.5 million to £22.2 million for the year to March 31. The dividend is being raised from 45p to 52p. Capital and reserves rose from £167 million to £195 million.

## Date for TSB

The transfer of the Trustee Savings Bank to the private banking sector takes place next Monday, the Commons was told yesterday.

## Standard fall

Shares in the Standard Chartered group plunged 58p to 717p on the Stock Exchange yesterday after the failure of the £1.3 billion takeover bid from Lloyds Bank, cutting Standard Chartered's valuation by £91 million.

Kenneth Fleet, page 23

|              |    |               |    |
|--------------|----|---------------|----|
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| Foreign Exch | 23 | Commodities   | 24 |
| Trade Ops    | 23 | USM Prices    | 24 |

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| New York              | 1804.84 (-16.59)   |
| Dow Jones             | 17820.56 (+148.79) |
| Nikkei                | 1739.93 (+18.24)   |
| Hong Kong             | 294.3 (+0.1)       |
| Amsterdam             | 1137.1 (-2.8)      |
| Sydney                | 1875.8 (-9.8)      |
| Frankfurt             | 722.46 (-5.28)     |
| Commerzbank           | Market Closed      |
| Brussels              | 515.10 (+4.20)     |
| General               |                    |
| Paris: CAC            |                    |
| Zurich                |                    |
| SKA General           |                    |
| London closing prices | Page 25            |

## INTEREST RATES

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| London:                           |  |
| Bank Base: 10%                    |  |
| 3-month Interbank 10%-10%         |  |
| 3-month Treasury Bills 5.77-5.75% |  |
| 30-year bonds 10 1/4%             |  |
| US:                               |  |
| Prime Rate 8%                     |  |
| Federal Funds 6 1/4%              |  |
| 3-month Treasury Bills 5.77-5.75% |  |
| 30-year bonds 10 1/4%             |  |

## CURRENCIES

|         |          |           |          |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| London: |          | New York: |          |
| £/\$    | 2.14830  | £/\$      | 2.14830  |
| £/DM    | 3.2363   | £/DM      | 3.2363   |
| £/Sfr   | 2.4444   | £/Sfr     | 2.4444   |
| £/FF    | 10.4112  | £/FF      | 10.4112  |
| £/ECU   | 0.657234 | £/ECU     | 0.657234 |
| £/Index | 73.4     | £/Index   | 73.4     |

Sterling slides  
as oil price  
dips below \$9By David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

The pound fell sharply yesterday, as oil prices hit new lows below \$9 a barrel. Shares were also down heavily in London and Wall Street.

Good producer price figures for Britain failed to reverse the adverse sentiment. Government stocks recorded their fourth successive sharp fall and money market interest rates were marked up by up to 1/4 points, as base rate hopes were extinguished.

The pound fell by 2.32 cents to \$1.4830, having traded below \$1.48 before dollar-selling helped sterling late in the day. Against the mark, the pound fell 5 pence to DM3.2363.

Sterling's index fell by 1.2 points, compared with Friday's close, to 73.4, its lowest level since March 7. Dealers said that the pound, after appearing to acquire immunity to oil price worries, was once more highly sensitive to movements in crude prices.

Sterling is prone to weakness at this time of year. In July 1984, the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, had to raise interest rates to head off a run on sterling.

Yesterday, the price of Brent oil fell below \$9 a barrel for the first time. Brent crude for delivery in August was quoted at \$8.85 a barrel, and \$9.15 for delivery in September. North Sea Forties crude for immediate delivery was \$8.70 a barrel, and Middle

Eastern crudes were even lower, with prices quoted at \$7.05 a barrel.

The latest fall is partly technical, as the oil companies keep out of the market before committing themselves to rebuilding stocks, and partly reflects the fundamental supply/demand situation. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is now producing more than 19 million barrels a day.

Shares prices in London reacted badly to the latest downward swing in the pound and oil prices, and further selling occurred when Wall Street opened on a weak note.

Wall Street opened 15 points down at 1,806.66. Last week, the Dow Jones industrial average fell by 79 points. The index later steadied at around 1,805 after briefly falling below 1,800.

Shares in London were still slipping at the close and in after-hours trading. The Financial Times 30-share index fell by 27.4 points to 1,309.9. On Datastream calculations, £4.4 billion was wiped off the value of share prices.

Government stocks were hit particularly hard by the pound's weakness and interest rate worries. Long-dated stocks fell by as much as £2.

The latest dip in oil prices is unlikely to have an early beneficial effect on inflation. Leading oil companies said yesterday that it would take between three and six weeks for the latest oil price fall to affect petrol prices, and that the pound's weakness would partly offset the effects of lower crude prices.

There is already evidence of petrol price weakness, with one report of four-star petrol selling at £1.53 a gallon. But the oil companies dismissed the possibility of a general fall to £1.50.

Coloroll wins over  
Staffs Potteries

By Richard Lander

Coloroll, the wallpaper and furnishing group, has finally won over Staffordshire Potteries, the mug and tableware manufacturer, to end an on-off saga that has lasted most of the year.

After an earlier round of failed merger talks and a hotly-contested bid from Coloroll in March, the two companies yesterday announced an agreed £15 million takeover which has already clinched 51.2 per cent acceptances.

Coloroll is offering a four-for-five share swap against the two-for-three terms in the contested bid, while the cash alternative is 154p against 133p previously. Staffordshire shares ended 10p higher yesterday at 153p.

Coloroll's previous £14 million bid lapsed in May after a vigorous defence from Staffordshire. Yesterday's agreed offer was allowed to take place after a ruling from the Takeover Panel which waived

the normal three-month waiting period between such approaches.

Far from giving up after its earlier bid lapsed, Coloroll retained a large investment in Staffordshire that was never given to allow its target much peace. Apart from building up a 29.9 per cent stake in Staffordshire's ordinary capital, the maximum allowed, Coloroll held 74.9 per cent of its preference shares which would increase its voting stake to 48.3 per cent on conversion.

Mr Bill Bowers, Staffordshire's chairman, said yesterday this was the main reason why talks were reopened four weeks ago with Coloroll.

He has been asked to join the Coloroll board.

A spokesman for Coloroll's banker, S.G. Warburg, said the total offer would actually cost the company about £13 million because of the low cost of its earlier Staffordshire shares.

## Sale Tilney expands

Sale Tilney, the food manufacturing and financial services group, is bolstering its financial services division by buying RJ Temple investment advisers and RL Stott, the Marx broker, Lawrence Lever writes.

Sale Tilney, which raised £9.3 million via a rights issue in March, is paying an initial £7 million for RJ Temple and £3.35 million for RL Stott, through a mixture of cash and new ordinary shares.

It already owns the Monument Marine and General Insurance company, based in the Isle of Man, and has insurance broking and fund management interests.

Last month it paid £1.66 million for Ivor Burt and Sons, the Lloyd's broker.

Yesterday's acquisitions should boost Sale Tilney's revenue from financial services, which produced pretax profit of £960,000 in its last financial year.

fuel costs fell by 1.2 per cent last month, to a level 8.4 per cent down on a year earlier. This was due mainly to lower prices of imported raw materials, particularly foodstuffs, and further reductions in industrial electricity charges.

Manufacturing industry's raw material and fuel costs, which in May were down by 8.7 per cent on a year earlier, have now fallen steadily for nearly 18 months. On a seasonally adjusted basis, they were nearly 13 per cent lower in June than in February 1985.

Government stocks were hit particularly hard by the pound's weakness and interest rate worries. Long-dated stocks fell by as much as £2.

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There is already evidence of petrol price weakness, with one report of four-star petrol selling at £1.53 a gallon. But the oil companies dismissed the possibility of a general fall to £1.50.

Natwest's  
US profits  
set recordBy Richard Thomson  
Banking Correspondent

National Westminster Bank USA, the US subsidiary of the British clearing bank, yesterday announced record net income for the first half of this year after a 21 per cent increase in profits. Natwest USA produced net profits of £32.7 million (£22 million) for the six months to June 30, up from £26.9 million in the first half of last year.

The result includes a 22 per cent increase in net income in the second quarter of this year to £17.4 million from £14.2 million. Return on net assets over six months improved from 0.63 per cent last year to 0.65 per cent this time.

Mr William T. Knowles, chairman and chief executive of Natwest USA, said the increase in quarterly earnings was the result of strong gains in domestic markets, leading to a growth in loans, deposits and fee income. The results were also helped by a \$3 million fall in income tax provisions.

The improvement in performance was achieved despite an increase in provisions for bad debt. Natwest said. Provisions for the second quarter were up by more than \$4 million to \$15.7 million while provisions for the six-month period amounted to \$28.7 million, up from \$23 million a year ago.

The bank says its level of provisions is now among the highest in the US, with combined provisions covering 94 per cent of all its non-performing loans.



Charles Fry with an 1899 painting of a team containing C B Fry (front, holding bat)

USM opener for  
a cricketing Fry

By Lawrence Lever

Johnson Fry, the financial services group run by Mr Charles Fry, the former Hampshire and Northamptonshire county cricketer and grandson of the former England captain C B Fry, is to be floated on the unlisted securities market in December.

The flotation, via a placing of 25 per cent of the equity, values the business at £5 million.

Johnson Fry is best known as a sponsor of Business Expansion Scheme companies. It has raised £38.7 million BES money over the past 18 months, making it the most successful BES sponsor so far.

About 4,500 individuals have invested in Johnson Fry's 15 BES prospectus issues and BES fund.

The scheme, however, accounts for only just over half of Johnson Fry's profits, with personal financial management activities such as tax planning, insurance and mortgage broking and investment management responsible for the balance.

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City shaken by  
Guinness  
board changes

By Kenneth Fleet

Guinness yesterday confirmed the *Times* report that Mr Ernest Saunders succeeds the Earl of Iveagh as chairman, a position he will combine with his present role of chief executive. At the same time the Guinness board expressed its "regrets that it has not been possible to reach agreement with Sir Thomas Risk and he will not now be invited to join the board nor therefore be nominated as non-executive chairman."

This statement detonated a small underground nuclear explosion in the City. Sir Thomas Risk, who is Governor of the Bank of Scotland, has complained to the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, about the decisions of the Guinness board and allegations about "demands" he made which may have sparked off the final confrontation between him and Mr Saunders. Yesterday he was contemplating what action he might take.

The same was true of the principal advisers to Guinness and Distillers during the struggle between Guinness and Argyle to acquire Distillers. Morgan Grenfell and the brokers Wood, Mackenzie and Cazenove who acted for Guinness and Kleinwort, Benson, merchant banking adviser to Distillers were making their decisions. Lord Rockley, of Kleinwort, said: "We are all considering the day's events and will react in due course."

One Distillers nominee to the promised holding company board for the new Guinness-Distillers group, Mr Charles Fraser, chairman of Morgan Grenfell (Scotland), having barely concealed his opposition to Guinness's change of course, has promptly departed.

The considered reaction of the head of the Guinness family, Lord Iveagh, who will become president of Guinness and remain on the board, are relevant to the issue.

In order to ensure, with certainty, the continuation of the harmonious and unified sense of direction of board and management of Guinness plc — which has contributed significantly to the success of the last four years — and to ensure that the major tasks of rationalization and revitalization are implemented with commercial objectivity and in the best interests of shareholders, the board has unanimously decided to elect the deputy chairman and chief executive, Mr Ernest Saunders, as executive chairman of the group."

Comment, page 23

Profits soar by 42%  
at Hampton Trust

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

Pretax profits of Hampton Trust, the property and gold mining company, for the year ended March 31 rose by 42 per cent to £962,000, according to the preliminary results.

The transformation of Hampton into a mainstream property company can be seen by the fact that the portfolio, with 50 per cent of its properties in the retail sector, is valued at £55.5 million, compared with £17 million for the corresponding period.

Net rental income is £5.5 million a year, which the company says will gradually increase to £6.6 million over the next five years.

The portfolio will be revalued for the next year end, and it should see a healthy uplift. Net assets rose from £10.75 million to £23.84 million.

Earnings per share fell to 1.63p from 2.27p with the company issuing 29 million shares in the year. The final dividend will be 0.65p, bringing the total to 1p a share compared with 0.70p.

Hampton specializes in buying secondary properties at high yields. It then refurbishes them.

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Ratners  
soars

By Alison Eadie

Ratners, the jewellery chain which merged with H Samuel in May to form the country's largest jewellery group, has achieved profits 50 per cent higher in the first three months of this financial year.

Announcing doubled taxable profits of £4.28 million in the year to April 6, Mr Gerald Ratner, chief executive of the enlarged group, said the move to cheaper, more fashion-orientated jewellery was pushing up sales per shop.

A similar formula is being applied to the 400 H Samuel outlets with the aim of changing half the merchandise before the Christmas selling period. The sale and leaseback programme for H Samuel's 175 freehold shops is also under way.

H Samuel's taxable profits rose only marginally to £5.9 million in the year to February 1, compared with £5.8 million in 1984-85, while Ratners' have doubled in two successive years.

Hongkong Land  
chief to leave

Mr David Davies, the chief operating officer and managing director of Hongkong Land, one of Hong Kong's largest property companies, is to leave at the end of next month. He will be succeeded by Mr Nigel Rich, Hongkong Land's finance director.

Mr Davies who has been at Hongkong Land for three years, said yesterday: "I came to Hong Kong to turn the company around and I have done that. It is now time to look for new challenges. For the first time in almost 20 years I am free as air. I am keeping my base in Hong Kong and I am totally flexible in what I might do."

"The corporate challenge is to find companies that are not living up to their full potential and need some pepping up. Rescuing companies from the verge of collapse is a bit trying on the nerves."

Mr Davies, who went to Hongkong Land on

secondment from Jardine Matheson, its principal shareholder, is to remain as a non-executive director of Jardine but will have no other role in the company.

He says he does not intend to return to MEPC, the British property company which was his former stamping ground, despite recent rumours that Hongkong Land might mount a takeover bid.

The British property market is reminiscent of that at the beginning of the 1970s, he says. The established property companies are too conservative and are under siege from the new, more aggressive trading companies. This coupled with the high level of bank lending in the sector mean the market may be at its peak.

His move from Hongkong Land coincides with the company's plans to float off the Dairy Farm Company, its food retailing and manufacturing operation.

## NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug) \$9.00 bbl (\$9.30)







## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## £4.4 billion wiped off shares as indicators take a nosedive

By Michael Clark

The weaker pound and falling oil prices sent both equities and gilts into a nosedive yesterday as the new account got under way.

More than £4.4 billion was wiped from the value of quoted shares as jobbers decided to take defensive action and marked prices sharply lower first thing sending investors racing for the sidelines. Turnover slowed to a trickle with prices continuing to drift throughout the session on lack of interest. By the close

● Laura Ashley has been given the go-ahead to quote its shares in the ADR form on New York's over-the-counter market, but it will not be raising extra funds. This disappointed the market, the price dipping 3p to 211p. It could rally after a visit to the company on Thursday by a party of brokers.

The FT index of 30 shares had fallen 27.4 to 1,309.9, while the broader FT-SE 100 lost 29.1 to 1,597.3. This latest shakeout follows hard on the heels of last week's record 30-point fall.

Gloomy weekend press comments and another dull start to trading on Wall Street also hit confidence.

The economists linked the latest weakness in sterling to the falling oil price, but dealers were quick to point out that the oil price had been in a free fall for the past six months, though the foreign exchange market has started to recognize this only now.

The decline of sterling also called into doubt the prospect of an imminent cut in bank base rates. Investors had been hoping that the Bank of England would follow the lead last week of its American counterpart, the Federal Re-

serve, and give the signal for cheaper money. Gilts suffered accordingly. Losses at the longer end of the market ranged to £1½ as that ½ per cent cut in bank base rates to 9½ per cent they had been hoping for continued to fade. But brokers such as County Bank remain optimistic. They claim that despite domestic worries, Britain should follow the US in dropping interest rates.

Leading shares were all badly hit by the mark-down. BICC fell 10p to 283p, British Telecom 8p to 198p, Courtlands 9p to 285p, GEC 8p to 192p, Glaxo 25p to 965p, Hawker Siddeley 12p to 533p, Lucas 7p to 588p, P&O 10p to 496p and Vickers 10p to 433p. ICI also lost an early 8p lead to close 7p down at 98p.

The lower pound hit stores where dealers feared that shoppers' spending powers would be reduced. Wide-spread losses were encountered among the big names. Marks and Spencer fell 5p to 198p, Great Universal Stores 'A' 25p to 1080p, Dixons 8p to 322p, Etam 4p to 246p, Boots 7p to 237p and Burton Group 8p to 237p.

Newcomer Unilever Holdings, the office partitioning specialist which used to be quoted on Granville's over-

the-counter market, made a confident start in first-time dealings on the full market. The 4.2 million shares (22 per cent of the issued share capital) were placed at 63p and opened at 68p—a premium of 5p. That will be good news for the Rev Michael Barling, a non-executive director, whose family originally founded the business. He has already sold 250,000 shares, worth £157,000 and still has a beneficial interest in another 2.59 million shares now valued at £1.76 million.

MY Dart, the sport equipment, packaging and fire-works manufacturer, advanced 2½p to 45p after learning that Kuwait's Coast Investment and Development Co had almost doubled its holding in the shares. It has bought an extra two million shares in MY Dart from Timpsa 69 Proprietary, the Australian group. It takes Coast's total holding in the company to 4.6 million shares, 22.4 per cent of votes. MY Dart has often been tipped as a possible takeover target and the privately-owned Mepstar Finance fuelled speculation after building up a stake of 2.1 million shares (10.2 per cent). Earlier this year MY Dart made an abortive bid for rival Standard Fireworks.

Staffordshire Potteries jumped 10p to 153p after Coleridge bounced back with an agreed bid worth £15 million. Coleridge is offering four of its shares for every five Staffordshire Potteries, or 154p in cash. Coleridge's previous attempt at bidding for SP back in March ended in failure. Coleridge already owns a near 30 per cent stake in SP, but dipped 3p to 201p after also announcing plans for a proposed rights issue to raise £12.9 million.

● Mr Raymond Burger, an analyst at Virian Gray, the broker, expects Elders, the Australian brewer, to return for Allied Lyons if given the go-ahead by the Monopolies Commission bidding between 380p and 400p. Mr Burger has also upgraded his earnings forecast for the current year from 27.5p to 32p based on pretax profits of £307 million against £260 million last time. The shares fell 7p to 333p.

The secondary offering of 75 million Hanson Trust ordinary shares was completed at 180p, being the price prior to close of business yesterday on the Stock Exchange. The seller was Topstactic, which is jointly owned by Hanson Trust, J Henry Schroder Wagg, and

NM Rothschild. The shares, issued by Hanson in connection with its acquisition of Imperial Group will broaden the international spread of Hanson's shareholdings.

Myson Group, 1p cheaper at 135p, has stepped up the battle for control of Middle Holdings, the lift engineering and heating group. It has increased its offer to 185p a share valuing Biddle at £7.4 million. That compares with 170p (£6.8 million) being offered by the Finnish lift manufacturer Kone. Biddle responded to the increased terms with a 10p rise to 178p.

Oil shares suffered renewed selling pressure as the price of crude oil continued to fall on world spot markets. The price of Brent crude for September delivery now stands at around \$9.15 a barrel. Analysts fear no real short-term improvement as stocks continue to rise.

Among the producers, BP eased 3p to 563p, British 5p to 143p, Barmah 10p to 402p, Carless Capel 3p to 53p, Enterprise Oil 1p to 101p, London & Scottish Marine Oil 7p to 88p, Tricentral 5p to 45p and Ultramar 5p to 163p. Only Shell resisted the trend, firming 2p to 778p.

The shakeout in the rest of the market also hit the merchant banks hard. They have been having a gloomy time of it lately following the disappointing market debut of Morgan Grenfell and there are few signs of recovery.

After attempts at a rally last week, Morgan Grenfell again went into reverse yesterday losing 14p to 461p. The shares came to market last account by way of a tender at 500p.

Other losers included Guinness Peat down 2p to 86p, Hambros 6p to 240p, Hill Samuel 12p to 373p, Leopold Joseph 20p to 480p, Mercantile Bank 15p to 745p, Mercury International 30p to 698p and Watniss 5p to 300p. Even Brown Shipley lost ground falling 20p to 513p despite the news that Kreditbank SA Luxembourg has picked up another 700,000 shares lifting its entire holding to 3.77 million shares, or 25.5 per cent of the total equity.

The big four clearing banks were also dull ahead of this month's interim reporting season. Lloyds lost an early lead arising from its failure to win control of Standard Chartered following its £1.3 billion bid. The shares finished unchanged at 422p, after 429p. But Barclays on 522p, Midland on 542p and National Westminster on 512p all shed 7p apiece.

## COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

## Two views but Guinness should prevail

There are clearly two views of yesterday's announcement that Ernest Saunders is to become executive chairman of Guinness. Sir Thomas Risk, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, is not after all to have a role in the Guinness group. And the balanced holding company board, promised during the bid battle for Distillers, which was to direct the fortunes of Guinness and Distillers, will simply not happen.

One view is that commitments made by Guinness both to Distillers, its advisers and its shareholders have not been honoured. The other is that it is the prime duty of a board to serve the best interests of shareholders and if in the light of further knowledge or experience, earlier judgements are unlikely to achieve that end then they must be set aside. The first view was rapidly formed in certain parts of the City yesterday. It is true that in the first official Guinness bid document in January and in subsequent official documents in March and April the Guinness board undertook to restructure the Guinness board so that it became a holding company board. There were to be 10 members, five from the Guinness side, including Ernest Saunders as "group chief executive officer", and five from the Distillers side, with Sir Thomas Risk, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, added as non-executive chairman.

The Guinness board subsequently decided that such a structure would hinder rather than help Guinness to tackle and solve Distillers' problems. As there is a huge onus on Guinness, and Ernest Saunders in particular, to justify the acquisition of Distillers, Guinness's judgement of what is needed, even if it means going back of undertakings given earlier in the heat of a battle, has to prevail.

If Distillers directors, Scottish sympathisers and City of London advisers believed that Guinness had done its duty when, with their active support, Guinness had rid them of the pesky Jimmy Gulliver, they clearly had a shock coming to them. The "Scottish dimension" is misty and powerful and needs to be carefully watched. Even plainer, Distillers needs strong management, and a massive dose of constructive interference. It was not likely to get it with a "balanced" board.

From the point of view of the City, and the Bank of England, the situation created by the latest Guinness moves is serious but hardly critical. The one practical issue is whether it is wise in any major group to combine the role of chairman and chief executive in one man, however active, energetic, far-seeing and dedicated he might be. Or putting it another way, was Tom Risk such a bad risk?

## Morning after at Standard

Shares in Standard Chartered predictably plunged yesterday, though the Standard camp was relieved that they have started above 700p: they plunged 58p to 717p. The new shareholders who thwarted Lloyds, helped by some less-than-deft handling of the takeover, will not want to continue losses, however. The alternative for realizing the value of Standard's parts, as its defence detailed, would mean breaking up the integrated structure that Standard's victorious Michael McWilliam values so highly.

The basic Far East and Middle East operations are essentially branches of Standard Chartered Bank. Hiving off Hong Kong with a local quotation and Sir Yue-Kong Pao as chairman would satisfy the Chinese dimension that concerned Sir Yue-Kong.

Gaining a quotation for the separate Union Bank of California by a merger is also likely. But such moves would affect the capital and risk profile of the group. The Bank of England would monitor the effects and has some discretion in treating subsidiaries not wholly owned. But separate quotations would also enhance the group's ability to raise capital.

None of this replaces the Lloyds bonus of a stable home base of earnings in sterling to back overseas profits that are often volatile, especially after currency fluctuations. It might even be sensible to treat the Far East as the stable base of earnings, and to transfer the Standard Chartered Bank to the Far East, though the Bank of England would have something to say about that too.

The City too often sees control of banks as more vital than that of industrial companies. As it happens, the proposed Banking Bill will give the Bank of England supervisors the right to vet new owners of more than 15 per cent of any bank in advance, though that did not apply here.

The Bill will also have something to say about connected lending, which might stop any tendency for customers to guarantee their overdrafts by buying the bank manager.

The lessons for small shareholders look more serious. Poor David Horne, of Lloyds Merchant Bank, has now been beaten twice by what may be termed the Westland defence. It was convenient for the City to sweep the Westland affair away. That made it a precedent here. It is common practice elsewhere.

That will be hard to reverse in an era when big players know no frontiers, but sits ill with the cosy idea of encouraging small shareholders on the basis that all are equal and protected by the City rules.

To our founders, as to ourselves, Audits were and are occasions to set aside fellow-feelings; to cast a cold eye on a client's affairs. But it's amazing what you get out of them.

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| EQUITIES                  | 33-4  |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Abaco Inv (49p)           | 154   |
| Accord Pub (125p)         | 4577  |
| Adams (150p)              | 150   |
| Affiliated (115p)         | 180   |
| Ashted (115p)             | 211-3 |
| BBS Design (67p)          | 71    |
| Beverage (145p)           | 153-4 |
| Bipal 37 (12p)            | 42-7  |
| Borland (125p)            | 144-2 |
| Bradford (145p)           | 150   |
| Campbell Armstrong (110p) | 130-2 |
| Chelms Man (125p)         | 85-1  |
| Coated Electrodes (84p)   | 117   |
| Energy Holdings (120p)    | 125   |
| Fields (140p)             | 125   |

| RIGHTS ISSUES         | 105    |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Amari F/P             | 88-2   |
| Antofagasta N/P       | 210-4  |
| Costain N/P           | 22-4   |
| De La Rue F/P         | 17     |
| Erskine Hse N/P       | 14     |
| Exponent F/P          | 22-4   |
| Five Oaks F/P         | 69     |
| Glaxo F/P             | 22-4   |
| Imperial Chemical N/P | 43-5   |
| Int Signal N/P        | 43-5   |
| Leigh Interest N/P    | 43-5   |
| Wigan Colins N/P      | 220-15 |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

| STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES | Market rates | July 14     |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| New York                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| London                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Paris                           | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Frankfurt                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Geneva                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Madrid                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Amsterdam                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Brussels                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Basle                           | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Stockholm                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Copenhagen                      | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Helsinki                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Oslo                            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Stockholm                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Copenhagen                      | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Helsinki                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Oslo                            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |

| DOLLAR SPOT RATES | Market rates | July 14     |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| London            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Paris             | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Frankfurt         | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Geneva            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Madrid            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Amsterdam         | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Brussels          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Basle             | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Stockholm         | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Copenhagen        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Helsinki          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Oslo              | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Stockholm         | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Copenhagen        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Helsinki          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Oslo              | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |

| OTHER STERLING RATES | Market rates | July 14     |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Argentina austral    | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Australia dollar     | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Bahrian dinar        | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Brazil cruzeiro      | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Cyprus pound         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| French franc         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Greece drachma       | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Hong Kong dollar     | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| India rupee          | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Irish dollar         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Israeli sheqel       | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Japanese yen         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Malaysian dollar     | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Mexican peso         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| New Zealand dollar   | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Saudi Arabian riyal  | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Singapore dollar     | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| South African rand   | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Swiss franc          | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Taiwan dollar        | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Thai baht            | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| US dollar            | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |

| STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES | Market rates | July 14     |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| New York                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| London                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Paris                           | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Frankfurt                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Geneva                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Madrid                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Amsterdam                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Brussels                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Basle                           | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Stockholm                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Copenhagen                      | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Helsinki                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Oslo                            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Stockholm                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Copenhagen                      | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Helsinki                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Oslo                            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |

| OTHER STERLING RATES | Market rates | July 14     |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Argentina austral    | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Australia dollar     | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Bahrian dinar        | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Brazil cruzeiro      | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Cyprus pound         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| French franc         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Greece drachma       | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Hong Kong dollar     | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| India rupee          | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Irish dollar         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Israeli sheqel       | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Japanese yen         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Malaysian dollar     | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Mexican peso         | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| New Zealand dollar   | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Saudi Arabian riyal  | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Singapore dollar     | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| South African rand   | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Swiss franc          | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Taiwan dollar        | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| Thai baht            | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |
| US dollar            | 1.331-1.335  | 1.331-1.335 |

| STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES | Market rates | July 14     |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| New York                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| London                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Paris                           | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Frankfurt                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Geneva                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Madrid                          | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Amsterdam                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Brussels                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Basle                           | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Stockholm                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Copenhagen                      | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Helsinki                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Oslo                            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Stockholm                       | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Copenhagen                      | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Helsinki                        | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |
| Oslo                            | 1.785-1.800  | 1.785-1.800 |

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THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

| 1986 |     |         |       |     |       | 1986 |     |         |       |     |       | 1986 |     |         |       |     |       | 1986 |     |         |       |     |       | 1986 |     |         |       |     |       | 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|-----|---------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|---------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|---------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|---------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|---------|-------|-----|-------|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| High | Low | Company | Price | Chg | Ytd % | High | Low | Company | Price | Chg | Ytd % | High | Low | Company | Price | Chg | Ytd % | High | Low | Company | Price | Chg | Ytd % | High | Low | Company | Price | Chg | Ytd % |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15   | 11  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16   | 12  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17   | 13  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18   | 14  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19   | 15  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20   | 16  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21   | 17  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22   | 18  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23   | 19  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24   | 20  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25   | 21  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26   | 22  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27   | 23  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28   | 24  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29   | 25  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30   | 26  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31   | 27  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32   | 28  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33   | 29  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34   | 30  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35   | 31  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36   | 32  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37   | 33  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38   | 34  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39   | 35  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40   | 36  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41   | 37  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42   | 38  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43   | 39  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44   | 40  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45   | 41  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46   | 42  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47   | 43  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48   | 44  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49   | 45  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50   | 46  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51   | 47  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 52   | 48  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53   | 49  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54   | 50  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55   | 51  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 56   | 52  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 57   | 53  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 58   | 54  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59   | 55  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60   | 56  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61   | 57  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62   | 58  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63   | 59  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 64   | 60  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65   | 61  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66   | 62  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 67   | 63  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   |      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68   | 64  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 | 5.0   | 12   | 10  | Alcan   | 12    | 0.8 |       |      |  |  |  |  |  |



*Portfolio*  
*—Gold—*

**Claimants should ring 0254-53272**

**Claimants should ring 0254-53272**

| PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G |                  |     |      |      |         |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----|------|------|---------|
| 215                       | Absort Mead      | 231 | +1   | 4.0  | 17.82.5 |
| 220                       | Adcock Paper     | 135 | ..   | ..   | ..      |
| 223                       | Adcock Inc       | 45  | -1   | 1.6  | 39.39.5 |
| 43                        | Amco Inc         | 258 | ..   | ..   | ..      |
| 45                        | Amco & Wieg      | 36  | -2   | ..   | 8.4     |
| 149                       | Banner (Charles) | 150 | ..   | ..   | ..      |
| 150                       | Banner           | 175 | ..   | ..   | ..      |
| 217                       | Bentley          | 267 | r-10 | 8.20 | 21.1    |
| 218                       | Bentley          | 267 | ..   | ..   | ..      |
| 220                       | Bentley          | 267 | ..   | ..   | ..      |
| 143                       | Burningham       | 183 | +3   | 7.0  | 8.8     |
| 142                       | Do R/V           | 300 | -3   | 4.8  | 24.05.5 |
| 143                       | Do R/V           | 300 | -3   | 4.8  | 24.05.5 |
| 729                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 730                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 731                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 732                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 733                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 734                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 735                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 736                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 737                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 738                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 739                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 740                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 741                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 742                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 743                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 744                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 745                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 746                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 747                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 748                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 749                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 750                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 751                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 752                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 753                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 754                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 755                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 756                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 757                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 758                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 759                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 760                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 761                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 762                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 763                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 764                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 765                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 766                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 767                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 768                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 769                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 770                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 771                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 772                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 773                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 774                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 775                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 776                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 777                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 778                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 779                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 780                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 781                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
| 782                       | Carlson Corp     | 820 | +1   | 12.0 | 57.1    |
|                           |                  |     |      |      |         |

[illegible][illegible]

|     |     |          |     |   |     |    |      |
|-----|-----|----------|-----|---|-----|----|------|
| 58  | 135 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 59  | 136 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 60  | 137 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 61  | 138 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 62  | 139 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 63  | 140 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 64  | 141 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 65  | 142 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 66  | 143 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 67  | 144 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 68  | 145 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 69  | 146 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 70  | 147 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 71  | 148 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 72  | 149 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 73  | 150 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 74  | 151 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 75  | 152 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 76  | 153 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 77  | 154 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 78  | 155 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 79  | 156 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 80  | 157 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 81  | 158 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 82  | 159 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 83  | 160 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 84  | 161 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 85  | 162 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 86  | 163 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 87  | 164 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 88  | 165 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 89  | 166 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 90  | 167 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 91  | 168 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 92  | 169 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 93  | 170 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 94  | 171 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 95  | 172 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 96  | 173 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 97  | 174 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 98  | 175 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 99  | 176 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 100 | 177 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 101 | 178 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 102 | 179 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 103 | 180 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 104 | 181 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 105 | 182 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 106 | 183 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 107 | 184 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 108 | 185 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 109 | 186 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 110 | 187 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 111 | 188 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 | 21 | 17.3 |
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| 118 | 195 | Marikana | 175 | • | 315 |    |      |

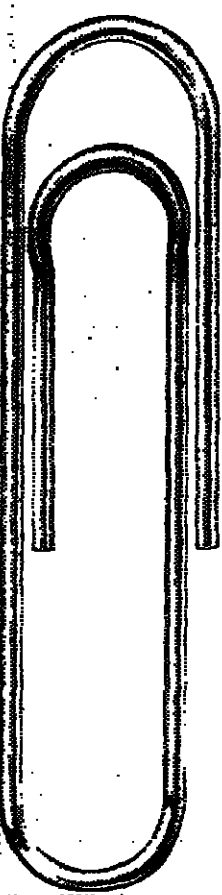
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| 110 | 110 | Digital              | 74  | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 111 | 113 | Eastman Kodak        | 74  | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 112 | 113 | General Broadcasting | 74  | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 113 | 113 | Halsing              | 74  | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 114 | 113 | Paramount            | 41  | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 210 | 90  | Ingram               | 170 | • | 5.0 | 22.8 | 81 |
| 110 | 47  | Jarvis               | 170 | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 111 | 132 | Lange                | 170 | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 112 | 132 | Marine               | 170 | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 113 | 132 | Marine               | 170 | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
| 114 | 132 | Marine               | 170 | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
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| 116 | 132 | Marine               | 170 | • | 5.0 | 8.8  | 6  |
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Results for 53 weeks to 4th May, 1986

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| ■ Pre-tax profits advanced by | 17% |
| ■ Earnings per share rose by  | 24% |
| ■ Dividend increase proposed  | 15% |

"A strong balance sheet and positive cash flow encourages us to press ahead with a record level of capital expenditure in the current year to enhance our position in a trading area continuing to be one of the most prosperous in the U.K."

W. J. Bridge, Chairman

|                    | Year ended<br>4.5.1986<br>£000 | Year ended<br>31.3.1985<br>£000 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Turnover           | 90,160                         | 80,229                          |
| Profit before tax  | 11,271                         | 9,654                           |
| Earnings per share | 17.7p                          | 14.3p                           |
| Dividend per share | 5.60p                          | 4.87                            |

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from 24th July, 1986 (Tel: Bury St. Edmunds 63222).

## FURTHER INCREASE IN HAMPER SALES RESULTS IN RECORD PROFITS

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► PRE-TAX PROFIT UP 18.7% ◀  
► EARNINGS PER SHARE UP 20.9% ◀

| Year to 31st March | 1983   | 1984   | 1985   | 1986   |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sales              | £24.4m | £28.6m | £39.2m | £49.3m |
| Pre-tax profit     | £1.20m | £1.56m | £1.91m | £2.27m |
| Earnings per share | 5.78p  | 8.01p  | 10.21p | 12.34p |
| Dividends          |        | 3.0p   | 3.6p   | 4.2p   |

Orders for Christmas 1986  
at record level

New acquisitions  
trading successfully

Current year prospects  
excellent



**PARK FOOD GROUP PLC**

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### COMMODITIES REVIEW

## Metal miners face stalemate at Broken Hill

Things do not happen quickly in Broken Hill. Set in the desolate New South Wales outback, it is a mining town where men are men and women have little say on the matter. For many years the trade unions who rule the town at Broken Hill decreed that women in the town had to give up work when they married so they would not deprive their menfolk of a job.

The unions have held similar sway over work practices at the town's giant zinc, lead and silver mines for most of the century. Adopting the role of a labour aristocracy, the intensely conservative unions have successfully resisted changes to the number of shifts at the mines. Until recently, the proprietors have been happy to oblige the unions, along as the mines have been profitable.

But after six years of falling metal prices, Broken Hill is no longer making money. This year the two companies which own the town's three main mines, Broken Hill Holdings and CRA, an associate of RTZ, decided that costs had to be reduced drastically.

They told the unions that the number of shifts worked at the mines had to be raised from 14 to 21, including night working, and an extra blasting session had to be introduced. If not, the owners said, the mines would close down and Broken Hill would join the long list of mining ghost towns stretching from the Sierra Madre to the eastern Transvaal.

But far from receiving the required response, the managements found they had hit a rock every bit as hard as the ore bodies lying beneath Broken Hill. The miners went on strike on May 26 and have been out ever since. As a result, not an ounce of metal-bearing ore has been extracted from the mines which account for 9 per cent of the lead and 4 per cent of the zinc supplied to the West.

The pace of the negotiations aimed at solving the dispute at Broken Hill has reflected the slow rate of change over previous decades. For many weeks the two sides put their respective cases to the New South Wales

Industrial Commission with neither showing any sign of budging until a fortnight ago when the unions weakened and offered to compromise on 19 shifts a week. The mine owners promised they would consider the new stance, but have said nothing since.

Despite their recent concessions, the Australian unions feel the strength they retain is in strong contrast to the weakness displayed by organized labour in America's copper mines. There, the threat of mine closure led workers to accept pay cuts of up to 20 per cent when new three-year contracts were negotiated from July 1.

Of the large copper companies renewing contracts this year, Newmont, Asarco and Kennecott have all reached settlements with their workers. Talks are still in progress at Inspiration.

The lessons from the American copper mines, where some of the toughest battle in US labour history have been fought, will bring little comfort to the unions at Broken Hill, or indeed any other mine in the developed world.

Unless there is a sudden and unexpected surge in base metals prices over the next two years, mine proprietors will be under continuing pressure to reduce labour costs. The situation in Australia will be compounded if the Labour government is removed at the next general election and replaced by a more free-market orientated administration.

For different reasons, the outlook from the Third World provides further gloom for organized mine labour. As Mr David Williamson of Shearson Lehman Brothers points out, developing countries such as China can quickly improve their hard currency trade balances by tapping their vast resources using cheap domestic labour.

In countries such as Zambia, labour cost increases have been almost wiped out by rapidly depreciating currencies. At Broken Hill, it may be the men, not the women, who find themselves out of a job.

Richard Lander

### COMPANY NEWS

● **TESCO:** Mr I C MacLaurin, the chairman, told the annual meeting that the current year has begun well. Tesco is spending more than £233 million on a new superstore and store-extension programme in the current year - and seeing a new store open almost every month. All new superstores are performing well.

● **ATLANTIC COMPUTERS:** The company has bought BM Computer Systems and BM Informatik Systeme, a West German IBM leasing and distribution concern, for an undisclosed cash price. This acquisition is the first in Atlantic's programme of expanding its profitable European operations.

● **WHITECHAPEL COMPUTER:** Newmarket Venture Capital and the Greater London Enterprise Board have acquired the assets of Whitechapel Computer Works from the receiver. This acquisition came after a failed attempt at refinancing Whitechapel by Newmarket, one of the original institutional

investors of Whitechapel. Other investors were the GLEB and Scottish Mortgage and Trust.

● **COUNTY PROPERTIES GROUP:** The company has issued 147,000 B shares as consideration for Hutchinson Construction (Northern). It has also issued 300,000 B shares to Mr Kevin McCabe, the managing director of the company, under the executive share-option scheme.

● **THORN EMI:** The company has completed the sale to Expanet International of Metal Industries for a cash consideration which, including the repayment of indebtedness by MI to other Thorn subsidiaries, etc. will total £10.2 million.

● **J BIBBY & SONS:** Barlec Richfield, the electronic components distribution company, has been acquired from IBR Electronics (the electronics arm of J Bibby & Sons) for £1.8 million by a newly-formed company, Bishopcross, through a management buyout organized by Candover Investments.

### COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

## Boost for multi-user market

■ The mini and mainframe computer supplier Datapoint took one step further into the microcomputer multi-user market last week as it announced a new series of IBM AT-compatible workstations and file servers. The systems, known as Deskstar and Starserver, will use the company's Arcnet local area network and claim to offer a good deal more speed and power than many existing PC micro systems.

The workstation uses the Intel 80286 computer processor, includes 2 megabytes of computer RAM as standard and offers further memory expansion, while the file server uses the MS-DOS operating system, provides full Arcnet support for that operating system and improved access time in the network.

■ The Worcester-based Sky Software last week announced that it was entering the highly-competitive multi and single-user database market. The company has just announced Skybase, a database the company says can be used in conjunction with its existing Skymaster accounting suite to produce complex tailored accounting and general applications. The announcement followed Sky Software's recent announcement that it had received a £300,000 investment of venture capital from Managed Technology Investors (MTI). MTI is thus to take a share of the company's equity and expects to be lending managerial guidance to the young software firm.

### COMPUTER BRIEFING

■ Sperry has given the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, a complete Sperry Explorer knowledge system work station. The equipment will be used under the direction of Dr Kenneth MacCallum.

The gift was part of Sperry's university grant programme, set up to provide artificial intelligence (AI) resources to creative individuals and university departments to further their work in the development of AI applications.

■ IAL Security Systems, a British Telecom subsidiary, is to project-manage a contract to provide improved airport security systems for the new airport serving the Indonesian capital of Jakarta. Among the equipment to be installed is a range of Russian X-ray baggage-screening units. An official from Indonesia's directorate-general of air communication said: "We have always been committed to providing effective security for the protection of our public and facilities. We have worked successfully with IAL on previous projects and they have always been able to provide the right level of equipment and back-up service to meet our demands."

In addition to the systems and support services, the directorate was impressed by IAL's training facilities at Baitbrooke College, Bath, England. Six Indonesian supervisors and six technicians will attend six-week courses at the college on the equipment to be used in Jakarta.



I appear to be having a really interesting conversation with a database

## Group of Six lobby for new attitudes and freer trade

By Richard Sarsen

The larger European computer companies - Siemens, Olivetti, Bull, ICL, Philips and Nixdorf - protected by their national governments, have until recently made no grand gestures of cooperation. This is changing, as American and Japanese competition intensifies.

The chief executives of these companies, the Group of Six, assembled at ICL's head office at Putney and agreed a joint declaration to present to their heads of governments, suggesting ways to create a better climate to sell Europe's computers. There has never been such a meeting before showing a common view of the world market.

The declaration asks the governments for more help to speed up their development of 'open systems' whereby different makes of computers can talk to each other, using OSI, the international standard protocol. They ask the European ministers to specify Open Systems progressively in their purchases.

They declare that "in a free and open market, there should be no question of any company exercising dominance due to possession of a proprietary system." This is a coded attack on IBM's SNA protocol, which until now has been

the de facto standard for communication.

The Group of Six also ask for the removal of fiscal and legal barriers to European cooperative ventures, and welcome the EEC's efforts to break down the customs procedures and other restraints to European trade.

At the same time, they urge the governments to attack the barriers to trade put up by America and Japan, restricting access to their markets. By this they mean the "Buy American Act" which inhibits foreign bids for the vast US defence and space business.

Another target is the extra-territorial controls on transferring technology, which often prevent European companies exporting equipment with US components to "sensitive" countries.

The Europeans ask their ministers not to offer investment incentives to non-European companies, which might have the effect of subsidizing competitors. They deny that they are being protectionist in this, but that they want to "set the climate for free and fair trade" across the world. (As if to demonstrate that they are not acting as a cartel, last month Siemens started selling their computers in Britain for the first time, in direct competition to ICL.)

There is one barrier to free trade which is noticeably absent in the Declaration. This is the tendency of the telecommunications authorities in each European country to keep their own national standards, so that it is still difficult to transmit information between computers across frontiers through the public network.

Perhaps this was not mentioned in the declaration, because two of the group, Philips and Siemens, are both communications companies, with very exclusive commercial relationships with their FTTs. Nor did the Group of Six ask their political masters to open up public purchasing.

However, it is now for the leaders of Europe's high tech to make a "European Declaration of Independence", calling for a change in their governments' attitude towards high-tech competition from outside Europe.

## Compaq: an executive tool!

At last! The Compaq Portable II is the first computer we've seen that's quiet, small and sleek enough to go on your own desk, yet with the power (640k, 20mb) & speed (8mb/s) of an "AT". The result: after four years as a PC user I've finally got one (the Compaq) on my own desk. (Signed) J. Britten, Managing Director, Morse.

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## Steady growth in home users

From Catherine Arnst in Boston

For the home computer market, the glory days of the early 1980s, when hopes bloomed that soon one out of every two American homes would own a computer, are over. But manufacturers can take some comfort in the fact that the number of US homes with computers is still growing steadily, if slowly, and buyers are paying much more for their machine.

Market researcher Future Computing expects that about 3.8 million computers, with a combined value of \$4.6 billion, will be sold to home users this year compared with 3.1 million computers worth \$3.6 billion in 1985. And while the prices of computers sold for business have slumped during the past 12 months, consumers hungry for extra functions are happily paying more each year for home computers.

"The average unit price for a computer bought for the home is now \$1,200," said Jocelyn Young, industry analyst with Future Computing. "In 1982 it was \$500." Entrepreneurs who run their business from home and employees who use computers to finish work brought home from the office make up about a fifth of the buyers of home computers and may be the driving force behind the price change, Jocelyn Young said.

Now, the largest single category of software sold to home users is word processing rather than games and educational programmes. The trend four years ago was different.

Then, home computer makers were pushing their price below \$200, games software was the biggest draw at industry trade shows and sales were doubling each year. But the bubble burst and penetration of computers into US households is only about 15 per cent today.

The turning point came in 1984 when consumers started demanding computers that could do more than just play games or store recipes. Sales sank and within a year key firms such as Mamel, Texas Instruments, Tines and Coleco had all left the market, leaving only Atari, Commodore and International Business Machines.

When IBM, the world's largest computer company, gave up on its PCjr model in March 1985, little more than a year after it was introduced, the home computer market seemed to disappear. But analysts said the emphasis had only shifted - to higher-priced computers manufactured by companies such as Apple, Tandy and even the standard IBM personal computer.

The years 1982 to 1984 were aberrations in the industry's growth pattern. Future Computing found that ignoring machines sold primarily as substitutes for video games, sales of computers for the home grew at a steady 3 per cent or so a year, a trend expected to continue through 1990, when one out of every three US homes should have a computer.

Atari and Commodore, once the leading sellers of the video game replacement computers, upgraded their own lines in 1985 with new computers that closely resemble Apple's Macintosh. Commodore is expected to unveil an even more sophisticated edition of its Amiga computer sometime this summer, which may cost about \$3,000.

But Commodore is not abandoning the low end of the market and has just announced a new version of its best-selling Commodore 64 - with a price tag of \$199 - that has three software programs included, icons and pull-down menus similar to those used on the Amiga.

But Jocelyn Young said that although low-cost computers still account for about half the unit sales to the home market, their buyers tend not to be long-term customers. "There is a much higher drop-out rate for these users," she said. "They tend not to migrate to higher-priced computers."

The secret on music maker

## Chasing

By Geoff W...

...the Numerical Algorithms... products for use in... government and... Division Manager... and development... management. The... Development, Pro... headed by their G... the opportunity will also be... in the development and... of software pro... and co-ordinating... and validators... be an advantage.

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...CAREER AN...



## Steady growth in home users

From Catherine Arnes in Boston

For the home computer user, the glory days of the 1980s, when hopes of a computer revolution were high, are over. But many factors are working to keep the computer from becoming a household word.

Market researchers from the International Data Corporation expect that the number of home computers will grow from 1.5 million in 1985 to 2.5 million in 1986. But the growth rate is slowing down.

The average unit volume (AUV) of a home computer is \$1,200, according to IDC. This is a significant improvement over the \$800 of 1985, but it is still far below the \$2,500 of a business computer.

The largest obstacle to home computer growth is the lack of software. While there are many home computer magazines, the number of software titles available is still limited.

Another problem is the lack of technical support. Most home computer users are not trained professionals, and they often have difficulty troubleshooting their machines.

Despite these obstacles, the home computer market is still growing. The key to success will be to provide more software, technical support, and education to the home user.

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## The score on micro music makers

By Nick Hampshire

Could it be that a handful of musicians experimenting with the use of computers for music synthesis are creating one of the most revolutionary musical instruments ever invented?

Many would dismiss this idea. In past years the music generated by microcomputers has been rather crude, lacking the quality and versatility essential to professional musicians. Unless, of course, they are prepared to spend a lot of money on a mini computer based system such as the Fairlight. However, new software and music boxes linked to fast, cheap and powerful 16/32 bit microcomputers will change this.

The quality of digitally stored, synthesized and produced music is now high, the compact disc bears witness to this. Add the quality of sound produced from a compact disc to the enormous power available at low cost from the new generation of microcomputers and a potential revolution in musical sound is created.

The relationship between music and mathematics has long been understood. The ancient Greek mathematician Pythagoras was one of the first to propose a mathematical hypothesis for music. But it was the physicists of the 18th and 19th century who finally worked out the physics of sound production.

What is so exciting about using a computer as a musical instrument is the opportunity it gives the musician and composer to design sounds from their fundamental waveforms. This facility means that the musician and composer can now also become the instrument maker.

The hardware needed to generate musical waveforms is now being included in some of the latest generation of microcomputers. The Commodore Amiga has four audio channels capable of producing good quality stereo sound, though not yet full hi-fi. The Amiga can be programmed to output the waveform of any instrument or sound, its sound output can even be used to generate high quality speech.

As an analysis tool the computer will allow the composer/musician to discover new sounds. All sorts of natural sounds can be recorded and then taken apart and analysed. Interesting sounds thus obtained can then be used, with the computer synthesizing them at the pitch and amplitude needed by the musician.

Sound sequences can then be stored digitally and combined with other sound sequences all within the computer, thereby replacing much of the complicated equipment within a recording studio.

A computer controlled music workshop is now being marketed by the Roland Corporation of California. This company is well known for its electronic musical instruments, especially organs and synthesizers. The system hardware does not allow computer generated waveform synthesis but instead is designed to connect an electronic instrument to an IBM PC or compatible computer.

The system software is essentially a musical word processor. It can assemble musical phrases into complete compositions, using the MIDI instrument as an input device. Once musical phrases have been input they can be altered.

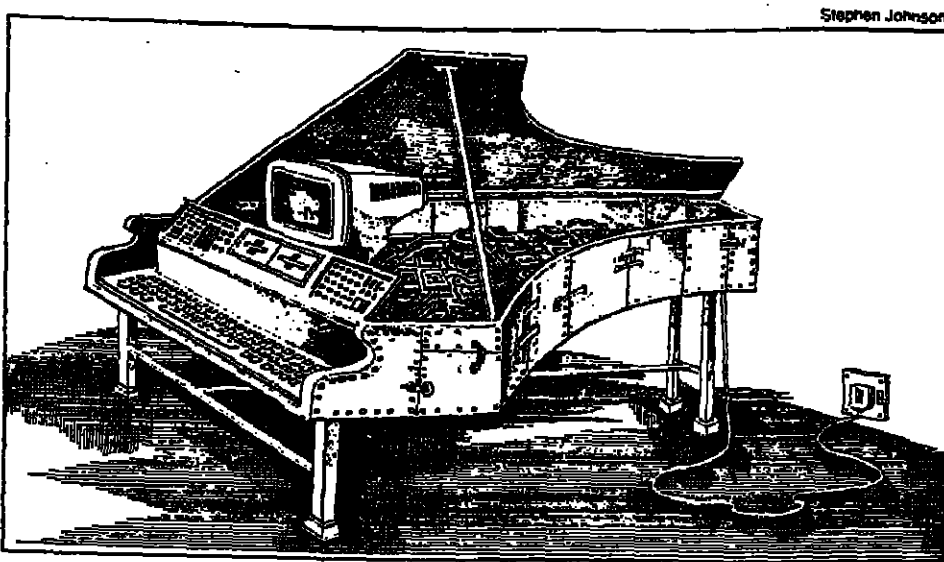
The software allows the composer to create a score using eight tracks, each track being assigned to one of 16 MIDI channels used to drive any MIDI instrument. The user can merge tracks or phrases as needed and then, using the replay, check how the passage sounds on different instruments.

Once a piece of music has been composed the software can be used to generate a score. Here the composer can define keys, clefs, and time signatures as well as further amending his composition by using a graphics display of the musical score.

Unfortunately, many musicians, sound engineers and producers have not yet learnt how to use stereo recording effectively, let alone digital recording and mastering techniques, so learning to use computers within the music industry will be a slow process.

But one thing is certain — sooner or later the computer will change the future of music, its composition and its performance.

Stephen Johnson



## US confirms the worst

Reports from the US that the semiconductor industry is still in recession has given little cheer to the British computer and electronic companies who feel the draught from any ill wind blowing in the US.

Last week's reports that there had been a decline in the orders placed with semiconductor manufacturers indicated the worst. That orders are simply not being placed by the industry's principal customers — the computer manufacturers. The surprising reports indicate that the computer industry is still not out of the depression, which has so far lasted two years.

Analysts from the US market research group In-Stat last week predicted that the US market would not sustain any significant growth until the office equipment and the computer industries recover.

Many in the US and the European computer industry budgeted on the recovery being more complete. The performance of computer companies in the 12 months of 1983-84 showed the industry that the phenomenal growth could be sustained. Orders were placed by manufacturers in anticipation of the expansion that was never to be.

The poor sales performance was to result in immediate cancellations of orders from a semiconductor industry which was now overstocked. The prices of the components dropped, undermining what little stability the industry acquired. In-Stat predicts a drop in US computer sales by about 17 per cent this year to \$14,000 million.

The predictions will do little for the confidence of Thorn-EMI, the owners of the microchip company Immos, which last week showed it is experiencing the

chill. It reported the closure of most of its manufacturing base in Colorado Springs in the US and is concentrating its production in Newport, Wales. About half the workforce of 800 in the US will be shed and £45 million would be written-off in equipment and machinery.

It was another sad episode in the history of Immos, created by the last Labour government in its pursuit of the new microchip revolution. Through the auspices of the Department of Industry and the British Technology Group, the company was to become the recipient of grants and aid of about £100 million.

## THE WEEK

Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

The Thatcher government, the principal shareholder, agonized for months in the summer of 1983 over injecting further monies. Within a year Thorn-EMI had bought the group for £131 million. But last week after five years in business the microchip company reported a trading loss of \$50 million.

Since the microchip market is providing problems for the big players, it is of little surprise that "start-ups" will have problems. The Immos statement says it all: "In spite of the deepest and longest recession in the history of the semiconductor industry, Immos has maintained major manufacturing facilities at Colorado Springs in the US, and Newport in the UK, so that when the market recovery occurred it would have manufacturing capacity available."

"However, this recovery has been much slower than forecast and it has become apparent that the substantial increase in worldwide capacity, particularly in the Far East, will exceed demand over the next two or three years."

The semiconductor recession and the chill wind will do little to help Sir Clive Sinclair who is about to enter the microchip design-manufacturing market. Last week he announced the creation of a new company, Anamartic, to develop wafer scale integration. The technology which will further miniaturize computer memories and concentrate more microchips on one device.

Sir Clive is attempting to raise £6 million for the next phase of the venture which has already cost about £3 million. About £2 million was provided through Sinclair Research while the remainder came from Barclays Bank. The current idea is far more modest than the one originally floated over a year ago.

The financial problems experienced by Sir Clive in the last year have thwarted those ambitions as has the state of the semiconductor market. About 30 per cent of the new company would be given in exchange for the £6 million tranche, although a partnership with an existing semiconductor manufacturer would be ideal. Further dilution of the shareholding of the microchip company would ensure that Sinclair Research would only hold less than half the shares.

Anamartic promises dramatic price and performance improvements over existing technology. In the present climate the financiers on both sides of the Atlantic, who traditionally don't like the chill, may take some convincing.

## COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

## Cross Channel Opportunity

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This Software House specialises in banking systems and at present has in excess of 40 clients. They have an immediate need for someone who has considerable knowledge of Portfolio Investment Management Systems. The ideal applicant will have a Banking or Stockbroker background. Knowledge of Unit Trusts would be advantageous, however, the most important quality of the successful candidate will be the ability to communicate effectively with people at all levels within the investment environment. In addition to a very competitive salary, the company benefits include a Company Car, Entertainment Expenses, BUPA and a Pension Scheme. Ref. TM 14130

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## CITY/STRAND

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XR31, CAV SRI

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## Now be your own language expert

From Adam Kelliber  
in Hong Kong

Rudyard Kipling wrote that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." But then, he never had a chance to use a multilingual computer.

A new desktop personal computer, to be available later this summer, bridges the centuries-old communication gap between European and Asian languages, providing facilities for both in one computer.

Looking no different from other personal computers, Hewlett-Packard's Asian Vectra Workstation allows users to switch instantly between English and the complex ideograms of Japanese, simplified or traditional Chinese, or Korean.

European languages, with standard alphabets and phonetic bases, are fairly easy to transfer into a binary-based computer talk. But computerizing Asian languages that use thousands of ideograms to convey concepts has presented a problem — a keyboard with 20,000 keys would be inefficient to say the least.

Hewlett-Packard's solution was to reduce Oriental characters to basic combinations of brush strokes, called radicals, each occupying a button on a standard keyboard. The same buttons feature a Western alphabet when the computer is operated in English.



A user can compose characters by punching in the correct combination of radicals to electronically "draw" the desired ideogram. Characters may also be retrieved from the computer's memory by punching in two basic radicals. The computer instantly offers a roster of characters based on those combinations.

Character delivery is nearly instantaneous as the Vectra's dual-language mode is stored on a random access memory circuit board in the computer. The computer comes with a choice of cards offering traditional Chinese with 16,000 characters, simplified Chinese with 8,000, Korean with 13,000 or Japanese with 7,000.

Users can add characters to the basic vocabularies. The processor, which uses a standard operating system, has software packages available in each of the four Asian languages for word processing, graphics, database-file management, spreadsheet and data communication.

(UPI)

## Time to let the professionals log on

### JOB SCENE

By Edward Fennell

The hunt is on for computer professionals who can think "strategically and systematically". Information systems design is rapidly becoming one of the key areas for the progress of information technology and major users and consultants are increasingly looking for experts who can make office automation work.

Part of the growing need for systems designers stems from mistrust felt towards the industries salesmen. Too many cases of companies being sold the wrong equipment by sales staff whose enthusiasm exceeds the capacity of their products has soured customers' attitudes.

As a result, systems designers are looked to as being forces of honest and professional advice.

"We're very much involved in the strategy end of information technology consultancy and we need systems specialists who can analyse clients' requirements in a thorough way," said Christopher Ley-Wilson of the Doctus Management Consultancy which has been recruiting recently.

What Doctus and other consultants want from systems designers is the ability to investigate all aspects of a

clients' work and recommend systems software which can handle problems at all levels.

Currently there is a reasonable number of people who are good technically as, for example, analysts-programmers, but there are far fewer who can stand back and take a wider view of the issues. Indeed, moving from small-scale technical expertise to the large canvas of overall systems planning has defeated many of those who have tried it.

"Systems designers and consultants are hard people to find," said PA Computers and Telecoms.

It is the skill of being able to understand the total environment in which a company operates and to see where the information technology can be successfully integrated which marks out the systems designer. It requires far reaching interests and an inquiring analytical mind which reaches beyond the immediate struc-

ture of a data processing department and into deeper questions of how high technology can contribute to the overall effectiveness of the organization — sometimes in ways which had not been previously considered.

So who is best suited to this kind of work? Mr Ley-Wilson says maturity and experience is what he looks for most at the senior level of systems design work. "I do not subscribe to the view that you are finished at 40," he said. "In fact, for systems design I think it is essential to have that depth of knowledge and width of experience. You are just beginning at 40."

Project directors would normally have had several years of systems consultancy behind them, but it would need to be of the right kind. "You can't afford to have any loyalty to a particular type of system or software or come up with stock answers. You must put yourself in the clients' place and see what will really suit them best," says Mr Ley-Wilson.

At PA Computers and Telecoms they tend to steer clear of systems analysts who have spent most of their previous career with users. "Having

worked with a user for several years they often find it difficult to adjust to the flexible role that we require." Instead, PA prefers those who have worked in a software house or another consultancy. But whatever background, flexibility in outlook and width of interest and business awareness are the essential ingredients.

Although PA has found it difficult to discover the right people, and say that if someone of the right calibre approached them they would take them on whether or not they had a vacancy, they are encouraged by the fact that all of the younger computer scientists are starting to take a broader application-orientated view.

"The message is slowly getting through to higher education about the need of wider awareness and we are pleased by the changes we see," said PA.

Developments of new courses such as the recent degree in information systems design at Kingston Polytechnic are indeed helping the industry's latest efforts to think strategically — and that has to bode well for the future.

## A solution to missing link-up

By Geoff Wheelwright

There is a rude streak running through many business computer systems. Unless you go to a great deal of effort to establish link-ups between them, many microcomputers, mini-computers and mainframe computers will not easily talk or exchange information with one another.

Nowhere is this problem more crucial than in the computer databases — where a company may have some records on a personal computer, a few more on a minicomputer and a good deal on a mainframe.

They may well all relate to the same subject, but until recently it has been difficult bringing together information from those three areas in any kind of coherent manner. The problem is being solved by special software to handle what are known as distributed databases.

Suppose, for example, company personnel records are on a minicomputer and the records of company cars on a micro. To produce reports, combining information from both sets of records could be horrendous.

Using distributed databases the request for the report could be "buffered" — the software would automatically work out which computer the information was on. Users do not need to know where the information is and the systems usually have security devices to limit access.

## IBM scores an own goal

IBM may soon find significant competition to its popular PC coming from an unexpected quarter — one of its own divisions, writes Geoff Wheelwright. Although Big Blue is not likely to be too upset by the turn of events it seems that the IBM RT (Reduced Instruction Set Technology) machine, designed primarily as a scientific computer, is becoming

an increasingly popular choice among developers of business computer software.

Last week the UK's own Micro Focus threw its weight behind business applications for the RT with the announcement of the first version of the COBOL business programming. The move seems sure to inflame the rivalry which now seems to be developing between

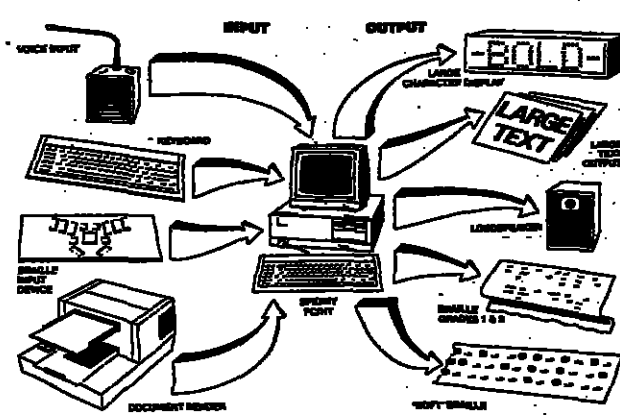
the two IBM machines. And it could well be the new RT which wins — at least as far as the attentions of IBM are concerned.

The RT is a high-powered and quite expensive "multi-user" computer, designed to allow a number of people to work with it at once and claims considerable speed advantages over IBM's existing PC technology.

The speculation that IBM may push the RT more heavily in the business market was fuelled by recent statements from IBM chairman John Akers to the effect that the PC market was becoming a commodity business solely concerned with "box-shifting" and that traditionally IBM has not been in the box-shifting business. "If a proportion of the computer industry becomes commodity-like, you'll probably see IBM depart from that industry," he said in the US last month.

Whether or not IBM does promote the RT design over the PC will depend primarily on the software market. While there are literally thousands of business applications available to run on PC and AT models, software houses are only now gearing up to produce applications for the RT.

The overall strategy does seem to be for IBM to move further up-market with its desktop computer products.



## Electronic help for the blind

A comprehensive system of communicating devices for use by the blind and partially sighted, using a Sperry PC/XT as the central processor, has been developed by Complete Computer Systems, based at the Institute of Bio-

engineering at Brunel University, Middlesex. Known as the Integrated Computing Environment for the Blind (ICEB), the system enables several established aids for the blind to be linked together by means of the

Sperry PC/XT, using special software.

Input can be by voice using the Sperry Voice Controller; by standard computer keyboard; by an electronic Braille input device; or by an electronic document reader.

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مكتبة النجف

July 15, 1986

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT ON  
OFFICE AUTOMATION PROJECTS

# From pen-pushing to in-putting

The final report on a series of trials by suppliers and users of office automation systems was published by the Department of Trade and Industry yesterday.

It is less than 100 years since the typewriter was invented, starting the first revolution in office work by reducing the armies of pen-pushing clerks who recorded everything in long hand.

Each stage in the evolution, from the "sit-up-and-beg" mechanical machines, through the electric models, the revolutionary IBM golfball and the electronic typewriter to the word processor, was an inevitable step closer to office automation.

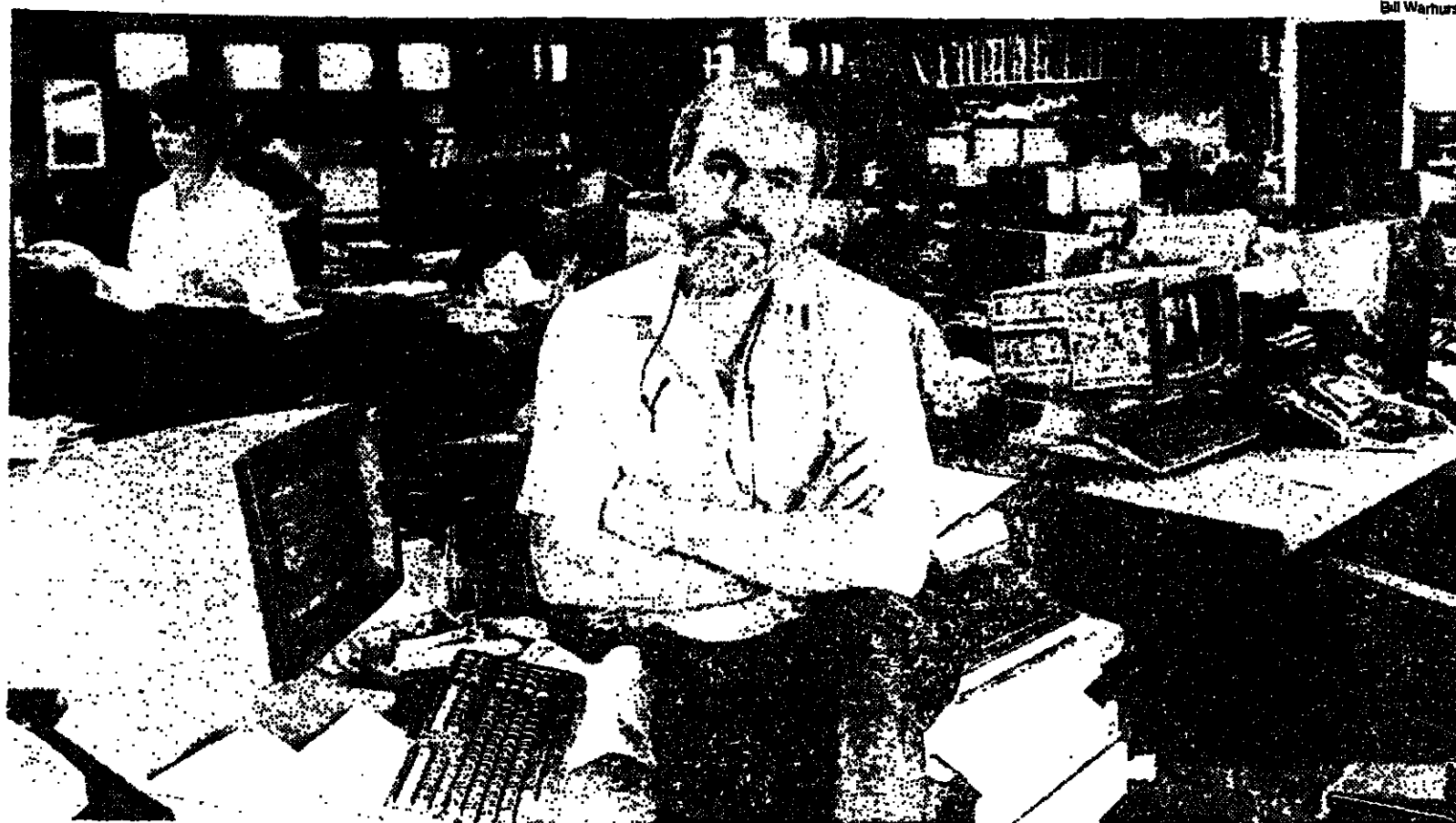
Of course, the modernization of handling paper in businesses was swept along on a tide of paraphernalia. Advances in technology produced photocopiers, facsimile, telephone answering machines, dictating equipment, mini and microcomputers and all the apparatus of the mail room.

The element that was missing — and to some extent still is — was the expertise to find the most effective way of marrying this variety of technology into co-ordinated office automation (OA) and finding the way to make it productive and easy for non-technicians to use.

But, over a period of four years, 21 groups of people have been taking part in a controlled experiment to build up a base of experience of the new methods of working. They have been (mostly) willing guinea pigs for the cause of automation.

Launching *Profiting from Office Automation: The Way Forward*, Geoffrey Pattie, the information technology minister, said: "The pilot experiences have been analysed in this report to draw out the important lessons and conclusions which anyone wishing to invest in OA cannot afford to ignore."

It is written by a team, led by Dr Roger Pye, of management consultants KMG Thomson McIntock. With colleagues Laura Heath and



## PILOT SITES AND THEIR SUPPLIERS

| Sites                                | Suppliers               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Central government                   | Xionics                 |
| Cabinet Office                       | Rediffusion (now ROCC)  |
| Department of Industry               | Philips                 |
| Department of Transport              | GEC                     |
| Export Credits Guarantee Department  | Systeme                 |
| National Economic Development Office | Data Recall/ITL         |
| Science & Eng. Research Council      |                         |
| Nationalized Industries              |                         |
| BBC Breakfast TV                     | Hewlett-Packard         |
| BBC Personnel                        | Racal Information Sys   |
| British Gas                          | Aragon                  |
| British Rail Engineering             | Information Technology  |
| British Telecom                      | Digital Equipment Co    |
| Central Electricity Generating Board | Burroughs Machines      |
| British Coal                         | Wang                    |
| Wales Gas                            | Logica VTS              |
| Local authorities and local service  |                         |
| Brighton Health Authority            | Allied Business Systems |
| Cambridgeshire County Council        | IBM                     |
| Greater London Council               | Rank Xerox              |
| Leicester Police                     | Future Tech. Systems    |
| Notts County Council                 | Plessey                 |
| Strathclyde Regional Council         | Honeywell               |

Two of the companies merged during the trials: Data Recall Ltd and Office Technology Ltd, which now trade under the name of the latter's holding company, Information Technology Ltd.

Going automatic: Tam Fry, project manager at BBC 1's Breakfast Time TV news room in Line Grove, London. A BBC team, paired with one from Hewlett-Packard, worked to a tight deadline to ensure that the electronic news room was on air and on schedule, ahead of the opposition channel.

Jim Bates, he has been involved in a continuous fact-finding, evaluation exercise during the trials.

Their report covers both organizational and technological issues. The early chapters are aimed at four main audiences: senior managers, managers of the operational systems, the users and the suppliers. A second section details the applications of

**Eight projects were planned, 21 were completed**

office automation, covering three main areas: processing and document production, case handling and management support.

Its emphasis is not so much on technology, but on how that technology should be applied to give business a competitive edge.

The office automation pilot projects were announced in

1981 by Kenneth Baker, then Minister for Information Technology. Eight pilots were planned, but the demand was such that the numbers grew to 21 pilots in 20 sites. The first of the two-year trials started in 1982, the last began in 1984.

During the trials, OA suppliers were paired with organizations that had little previous experience of automation. Different kinds of office systems were installed in 20 sites, in nationalized industries and central and local government. Each of the groups was constantly reviewed by consultants who built up a dossier of the impact that office automation was having on working lives.

The Department of Trade and Industry wanted to give manufacturers a chance to test their products in real working conditions and build up a body of experience for the organizations taking part. The third promise was to make sure that the results — good and bad — were made avail-

able so that anybody about to embark on office automation could cut some corners and learn from the mistakes and successes of the pilot trials.

A ceiling of £250,000 was set for each site. At the end of a two-year period, each participating organization could, if it were satisfied, buy the equipment at a secondhand price from the department.

The project was not a race

**A matter of life and death in the TV studio**

or a competition. There were no formal distinctions between success and failure — everything that happened went into the melting pot of experience. Some sites did better than others, some equipment stood the test more easily than others.

It may not have advanced the fortunes of emerging British companies as much as

might have been expected, but suppliers became more aware of what the consumer wanted and gained experience and confidence.

Some suppliers developed prototype equipment into marketable products and some changed product lines and, in a couple of cases, complete direction because of the trials.

Each site had problems in varying degrees. There was some outside criticism that the pilots were "only trials" and because they did not bite into the capital of the participating sites, it did not matter whether or not they worked. In fact, several sites contributed their own money to expand the initial pilot equipment.

One site was not a "trial" in any sense. BBC's Breakfast Television programme was paired with Hewlett-Packard and they had to work to a tight deadline to make sure that the electronic newsroom worked. It was, as project manager Tam Fry, of Breakfast Televi-

sion, said, "a matter of life and death."

He added: "If it didn't work, the BBC would not work and I would be out of work."

The rest is history. It was close, they were on air on schedule, beating the opposition channel to start the country's breakfast viewing.

Three of the trials were brought to a premature halt. The first was, embarrassingly,

**Information about the sites was trickling out**

the IT division of the DTI itself. They changed course and soldiered on into OA.

At two other sites they went back to the drawing board after pilots were dropped and worked out different strategies, putting lessons they had learned the hard way into practice, and then started again.

But problems or not, every site is going ahead with plans

for future office automation, even if it is in a different form from what some of them thought it should be at the beginning. Most of them have bought the equipment.

Bob Graham, former head of the DTI's office automation section of the IT division, said recently: "When we started, we recognized that the technology would open up new doors and opportunities but we did not know how people would respond to it. A great deal has been learned and, overall, I think the systems that are now being used are much better understood."

Information about the sites trickled out throughout the entire project, through a two-monthly publication, *Bulletin*, through fact sheets about the individual sites, through conferences where user and supplier publicly compared notes about their progress — or lack of it.

There were also two tours of a Britain Has IT campaign throughout the country to

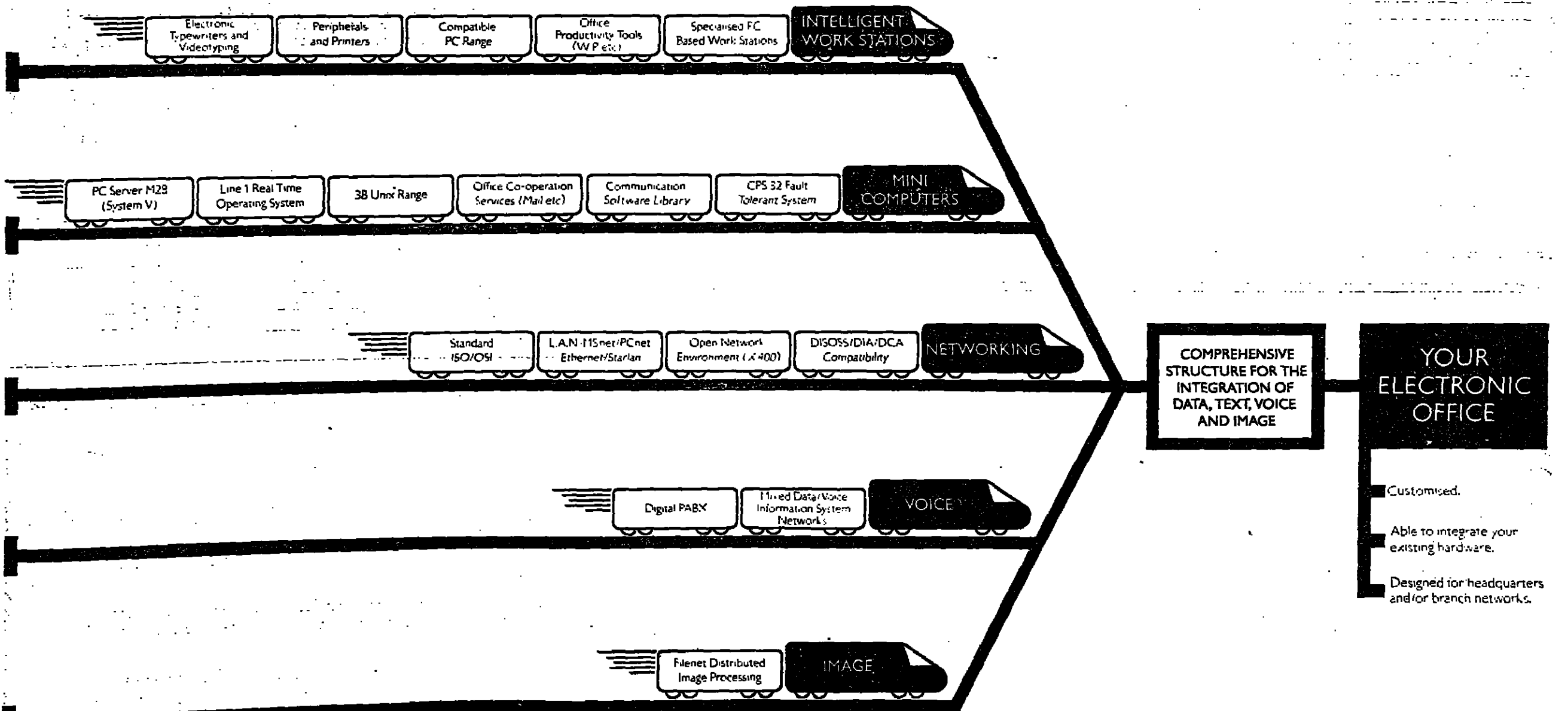
encourage chief executives and technical experts from private and public sectors to attend separate seminars.

Dr Gordon Ross, of management consultants PA, the company that managed the campaign for the DTI, says that the campaign had a significant spin-off. Chief executives had been confused by what they were being told from below and that there was a general lack of communication. The campaign, he said, began to build bridges and set up a common ground of understanding.

**Rita Marshall**

● Profiting from Office Automation, the final report of the Department of Trade and Industry's Automation Pilot Projects is written by Dr Roger Pye, Laura Heath and Jim Bates of KMG Thomson McIntock, and published by IT Division, DTI, 29 Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DT (01-213 4440), price £10.

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# Wanted: Leaders for a techno-future

Dr Roger Pye was closely involved throughout the Department of Trade and Industry's office automation pilot projects, with an overall responsibility for the evaluation. Dr Pye, a director of management consultants KMG Thompson McLintock, has been one of the compilers of *Profiting from Office Automation: The Way Ahead*, which was published yesterday.

They have collected all the minute detail of the programme's progress and have also used this information to provide a series of important lessons for the future.

Dr Pye was asked to crystallize some of the most important issues:

## What about the attitudes of top management?

"The first lesson we have drawn is the need for top management to be directly involved with office automation (OA). There is a natural tendency to think of it as a technical matter — and technical matters are handled by middle managers.

"But middle managers deal with specific questions. What technology? Which supplier? How should office automation be implemented? They don't deal with the questions of the business strategy of a company and how office automation can give it a competitive edge. These answers depend on a number of issues that are largely handled by top managers.

"There's nothing special about the management of office automation. The only difference is the jargon. Of course, there's always a tendency for some people to confuse — to sell by not explaining things. General management experience, traditions and procedures that have been established for all sorts of other aspects of office planning are both relevant and necessary in planning office automation.

"Senior executives need to look at automation in a non-technical manner. So we de-

scribe OA as the 'use of electronic technology to serve business goals by raising the productivity of office staff, particularly those who are not specialists in information technology'.

"This underlines the potential of OA, emphasizing that the equipment has to be easy to use. But, above all, it stresses that the investment has to be justified in terms of productivity improvements in the office."

You have a lot to say about productivity?

"What we looked at was reducing the input cost and improving the quality of the output. There are other aspects which are worth pursuing

in the short term, like enabling people to work better as individuals, making the team more effective and cohesive, giving managers better information about their departments, but those are only steps towards doing things better or cheaper. They aren't goals in their own right.

"The value of benefits varies from one organization to another and the costs are still quite high. We found costs of £5,000 to £10,000 per workstation a year during the pilot trials. The costs are lower now

when technology specialists or suppliers come along. They may say 'Here is a wide range of facilities, the system will cost, say £3 million and it will be justified if the overall productivity of staff improves by 5, 7 or 10 per cent'.

"But, since no one has investigated in detail what office productivity means, it was a meaningless statement. "In the report we've split up the benefits from office technology — reducing the costs of the office operation or improving the output of that office unit.

any grounds for fear because it must be admitted that they were done in such a way as to minimize adverse staff reaction.

"In general, secretaries and typists are a fairly young and mobile, fairly transient part of the work force, so it is relatively easy to organize change in a painless manner. The challenge to personnel and line managers will come when things like case handling systems are used by clerical workers. They are not as young, as mobile, as transient as typing and secretarial staff.

"The good news is that the pilots showed that if staff are given early notice of the sorts of systems that are going to be installed, if they are encouraged to participate in the design of the application and development of new work procedures, and encouraged to see new opportunities for themselves, people at all sorts of levels and backgrounds do find new opportunities.

"I think it is becoming widely recognized — though perhaps not widely recognized enough — that the number of companies that base all of their justification for office automation on cost cutting is pretty small these days. It has a role to play, and it can be something which creates the flexibility to finance doing things better, but I see very few organizations pursuing office automation just to cut jobs and reduce the number of staff.

"There are two reasons: it creates a negative atmosphere and attitudes and it becomes an impediment to change.

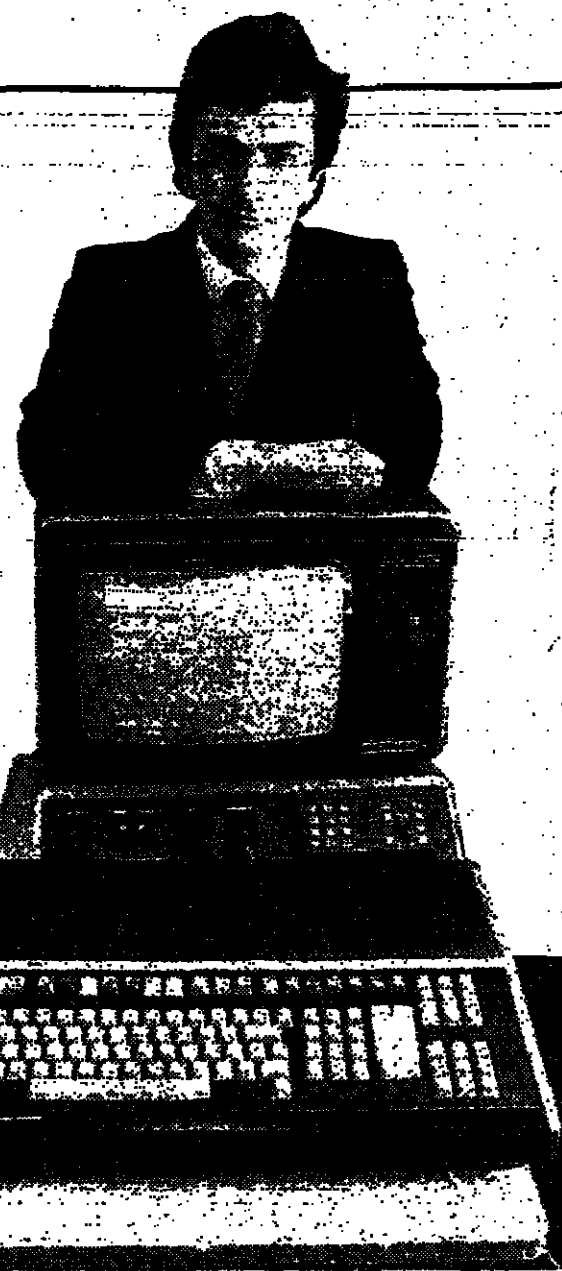
"And secondly, you can only cut jobs at the more junior levels of the organization where it makes a relatively small contribution to costs.

"For automation to have an impact on the middle and senior ranks of an organization you need to focus much more on doing things better, or doing things that couldn't be done at all before, rather than just doing things more cheaply.

"And, instead of having more and more people doing parallel jobs, we could have a smaller number of people with a wider understanding of the organization, able to do that because the technology gives each one of them more power and more capability.

RM

Dr Roger Pye, leader of the team involved in a continuing fact-finding exercise during the trials of the DTI's office automation pilot projects. The intention of the trials has not been to "sell" office automation, rather to clear away the mists of jargon and confusion which tend to surround the subject.



## The knowhow you must have before you buy

A look at the number and variety of suppliers that took part in the pilots — each with different ideas, products and pedigrees, gives some idea of the decisions and choices that have to be made when an office embarks on automation.

It does not come in neat off-the-shelf packages. Each company or organization has to make an individual selection — buying the right system to solve specific and individual problems.

There were 13 British companies, some leading telecommunications or computer equipment manufacturers that were diversifying into office systems, others were smaller companies formed to sell office automation, word processing and microcomputers. There were six major US computer companies operating in the UK, one was a European multinational and

## They should be selling solutions to problems

another was a UK-based transatlantic co-venture. Every company, big and small, had a rare chance to see how their products performed when they were used by largely non-specialist people. Some changed their products, some changed their whole approach to office automation, based on the experience.

The authors of *Profiting from Office Automation: The Way Ahead* consider that one of the most important lessons to come out of the trials was the need to tailor the software that was available. "It's no use just providing electronic replications of traditional ways of office work. Individuals have got to be able to do the tasks quicker and with more added value by doing it electronically, and that isn't always immediately obvious from the kinds of software packages that are available.

"The vendors need to address this issue and they need to recognize that they should be selling applications not facilities.

"They should be selling business solutions to business problems. If they adopt an applications approach the financial justifications will become easier, and the market will begin to take off."

There is a feeling that the market has not taken off as quickly as most suppliers would have liked or expected. But many things have changed

since the beginning of the experiment in 1982. For example, the recognition that the emphasis should be on business applications and not on all the clever things the equipment could do, came only as the pilots progressed.

There has been concern, too, that executive work stations have not exactly sold like hot cakes.

The writers of the final report have identified the reason: "The key to top management use of office automation isn't executive work stations but executive information systems. The goal is not to get managers to put their hands on the keyboard but to get them to use the system."

Whether that is through their secretary, or through a business or a corporate planner, the important thing is that top management benefits from the use of the information contained in the system. We see a need for more advanced software facilities to achieve that.

Top managers do not usually deal with raw information and detail, but with analyzed, summarized information. So there is a need to incorporate such software as report generators, so-called fourth generation languages, database management systems, much more thoroughly with the software packages that are called office automation.

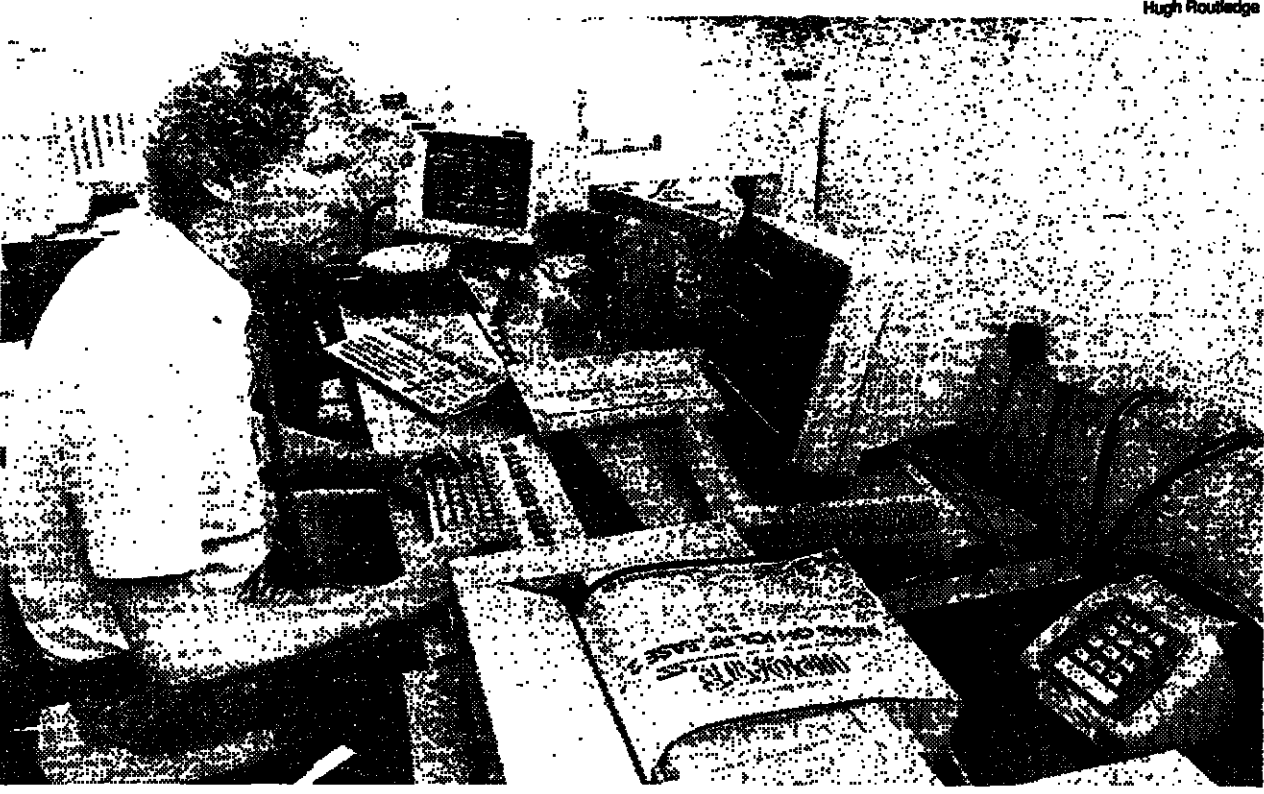
## The case-handling systems are too immature

Of the three main applications the verdict is that text production (word processing and electronic document distribution, document filing and retrieval) is becoming mature. The filing and retrieval side needs more powerful technology to support it and the document distribution needs standards to facilitate more widespread interchange, but it seems that we really are getting there.

The case handling systems and the management support systems are considered to be really much more immature in their development.

"We are at a pretty early stage and they need much more careful selection and planning and, of course, much more technical support because the technology is more complex and needs to be more comprehensively inter-linked."

RM



As part of British Coal's office automation project, Colin Nathan keys in to the Wang system at company HQ in London

## Fitting the jobs to the workers

When productivity was the catchword in the drive for greater efficiency in industry more than 30 years ago, the term ergonomics entered the vocabulary. It was defined as "fitting the job" to the worker.

The ideas behind ergonomics are probably even more relevant today as new electronic technologies are introduced into business and commerce. But as the office automation pilot projects have shown, fitting the job to the worker is easier said than done.

In an ideal world, managers would introduce modern office automation networks into new purpose-built or refurbished premises. But, real life doesn't usually afford such luxury and convenience.

Few of the 21 pilot projects had either the resources or the opportunity to make structural changes to their existing work places. But there were many other factors at play. One of the projects, at the Cabinet Office, was in a listed building so the scope for re-design was clearly restricted, whatever resources might have been available.

Probably one of the most useful aspects of the trials were the records of the painstaking effort of the people taking part to adapt the rooms, furniture and lighting.

A lighting arrangement to suit one person can soon turn out to be another's distracting reflection. Like most offices, the sights of pilot projects were places with well established practices at work. Rearrangements varied from completely refurbishing existing offices to placing the new work stations on existing desks and tables.

Clearly, the ergonomics of office automation combine thorough training in the new way of working and careful design of the work place.

But the pilots showed it was not always a matter of concentrating on the education and training of only the middle-managers, professional employees, secretaries and clerical staff who were to use new technology for the first time.

One of the pilots at London's central Scientific Services unit, then part of the GLC, provided an office automation network for people who were experienced in using computers.

They were accustomed to the technicalities of programming. But, according to Dr Sam Radcliffe, the project's manager: "We discovered we did not know very much about information flow, which we took for granted, within the unit and between clients."

So staff needed training in the use of the system for word processing to produce documents and in how to use the network facilities — electronic filing, electronic mail, etc.

Some people were uneasy about being turned into typists, about the ergonomic aspects of eye strain and working over a keyboard, and others thought it would solve all their problems.

## Perspectives change after hands-on experience

By the time the first part of the training word processing, began the majority of the staff did not know their tabs from their CRs (carriage returns). But perspectives changed rapidly after a few hours of hands-on experience, when it was found how easy it was to correct and compose text on screen.

Dr Radcliffe had some particularly generous comments for the efforts in training and maintenance that Rank Xerox made to get the staff and system working smoothly.

He said their experience showed that a characteristic of today's electronic office system was that costs came early and could be substantial, but benefits tended to be distributed and some might take a long time to be realized.

A somewhat similar situation existed at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, of the Science and Engineering Research Council, which is a national centre for teams working on space science, high energy physics, laser technology, elec-

tronics and radio engineering and other frontiers of science.

Those teams use computers and computer networks as a matter of routine as part of their experiments.

But while the scientists were comparatively well off for equipment, the administrators were lagging behind some commercial companies.

So two pilot projects were conceived — one installed at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory and the other at the Council's central administration office in Swindon. The main emphasis of the work has been on the interconnection of large office automation systems.

In an interim report after three years' experience, Dr Keith Jeffery said they had obtained a clearer picture of office automation. The objective of an information system was to deliver and collect the relevant information in the optimum form, to and from the correct place, at the appropriate time.

But he emphasized it was important to understand the needs of each particular organization and the way it worked. Information must be available in a familiar form. A physicist had to produce scientific papers based on complex equations. An engineer needed to assemble drawings. A financial manager thought in structured tables. Keeping it simple, extracting the main themes, taking complex information and condensing it, that was the skill, he said.

Dr Jeffery believed it was critical to understand people. It was important that people talked about the developments, were involved in the progress and had a chance to discuss their particular problems.

As part of that process, Dr Jeffery's team had devised what was known as the "gripe facility" so that messages could be left if a terminal did not work or if there was anything wrong. Those complaints were followed up individually with the person and with informal meetings, newsletters, talk-back sessions and questionnaires.

RM

## Why the back room was busy for 10 years

One of the early problems that emerged in the office automation pilot projects was an issue that affected customer choice. It was a difficulty that had plagued the computer industry from its outset. The trouble came when users wanted to use unusual combinations of machines to communicate or work with each other across local or wide area networks.

In the first decade of the computer industry, manufacturers paid lip service to the question of ensuring compatibility between machines.

In practice, it was the incompatibility between the different makes of computers that gave birth to many small specialist firms. They turned the handicap to profit by developing or converting the ancillary equipment, such as magnetic tape files and printers (and now discs, plug-in memories and video terminals), to be usable across the spectrum of computers.

Similarly, the fortunes of the computer software industry now are still dominated by curing the headache caused by incompatibility, when the time comes to transfer programs from old to newer models or in the switch from computer supplier to another.

Yet the question of compatibility is scarcely a new phenomenon. It is not even a dilemma born of the electronic age. More than 50 years earlier the international telecommunications services tackled the technical issue of avoiding a dilemma of square pegs and round holes.

The international telephone and telex network, which allows communication between any two subscribers in any country on any equipment,

There is a wealth of advice from groups such as the European Computer Manufacturers Association, the Standards Promotion and Applications Group, which is a consortium of 12 leading European computer firms, and the American Computer and Communications Industry Association.

Formulation of OSI has enabled the government departments, which comprise the largest single potential market for office automation, to specify to suppliers the degree of compatibility they expect between the equipment from different firms. Strong support for the new standard comes from the main technical advisory group to the government departments, the Treasury's Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency.

It put its weight behind OSI

## Many of the standards are in use for coding data

when it recommended departments two years ago to move towards the open systems approach. Manufacturers are now asked for details of their intention to make equipment compatible with OSI.

The technical specifications which comprise the new standards have only recently been completed. But they define the way in which information technology products can interconnect and work with each other when they conform to the standard.

As part of a project to make people more aware of the importance of OSI, the Department of Trade and Industry has introduced a venture to promote better understanding. It includes a limited number of Demonstrator Projects where feasibility studies, capital costs of equipment and the development costs of certain products are supported.

The details of OSI have taken years to agree and they also cover such topics as text structure and presentation of computer graphic. The OSI scheme is referred to as a seven layer set of protocols, covering the various types of information handling involved.

Many of the standards at the "lower" level are already in use for coding data and for structuring the format of information for storing on magnetic files or printing.

There are strict criteria for the demonstrator projects. They include:

- the proposed system must meet a genuine end-user need.
- each proposal must contain at least one UK user and the products of at least three UK suppliers.
- each project should be identifiable with a particular area of commerce or industry, such as office management or computer integrated manufacture.

Pearce Wright

Science Editor  
• Full details of the Guides and other OSI publications are available from the IT Standards Unit, DTI, 39, Bressenden Place, London SW1.

RM

## Today's stepping stones to tomorrow's world

One of the characteristics of office automation is that it sits between the kind of things that need to be totally planned (such as the central data-processing systems) and those things which can be left almost completely unplanned, such as the way people use personal computers.

Because of this, the authors of *Profiting from Office Automation* recommend creating a strategy that reflects a balance of creativity and control. They have drawn up an outline strategy to help companies and organizations get things started in the right way, setting the priorities in a framework

with a sense of direction. There are three key elements: general guidelines about the level of investment and a company's general policy on innovation and risk taking; identification of the management responsibilities at more junior levels which are necessary to carry forward the strategy; and some conventional review mechanism to make sure that the strategy is on the right course, doesn't need revising, or that people don't need putting back on track.

It is not a total plan. The strategy can't be just about technology. It can't be bought

off a shelf from a vendor, and it can't be copied from one of the firm's direct competitors. It needs to be much more individually tailored to individual business needs, but it must also be a flexible strategy, one that will change and adapt and leave scope for individual and departmental action.

"What we're trying to do," say the authors, "is to help managers at different levels plot their own path. We can't give them a cookbook: it's not like making a cake. It's much more of an art than that. But we can give some guidelines so that organizations can do their

own planning. There is of course a role for consultants to help them, but consultants have to work with them to develop the strategy, not create it for them. It's not about go-faster typewriters, it's more than that. Office automation is a significant organizational tool which needs the sort of guidance that mainstream experience from general and top management can give. It needs the guidance and skills of top management to set it on the right path to enable the benefits to be realized. It needs a strategy, put in place with the backing and support of top management.

"What one should do now in office automation is to meet a short-term business need that is justifiable in conventional terms, but it must also be a stepping stone to the future. OA may not be a general utility yet but its return will be greatest when terminals are pervasive, when there are lots of computerized databases within the organization and a great deal of the history of the organization is truly available at keystroke.

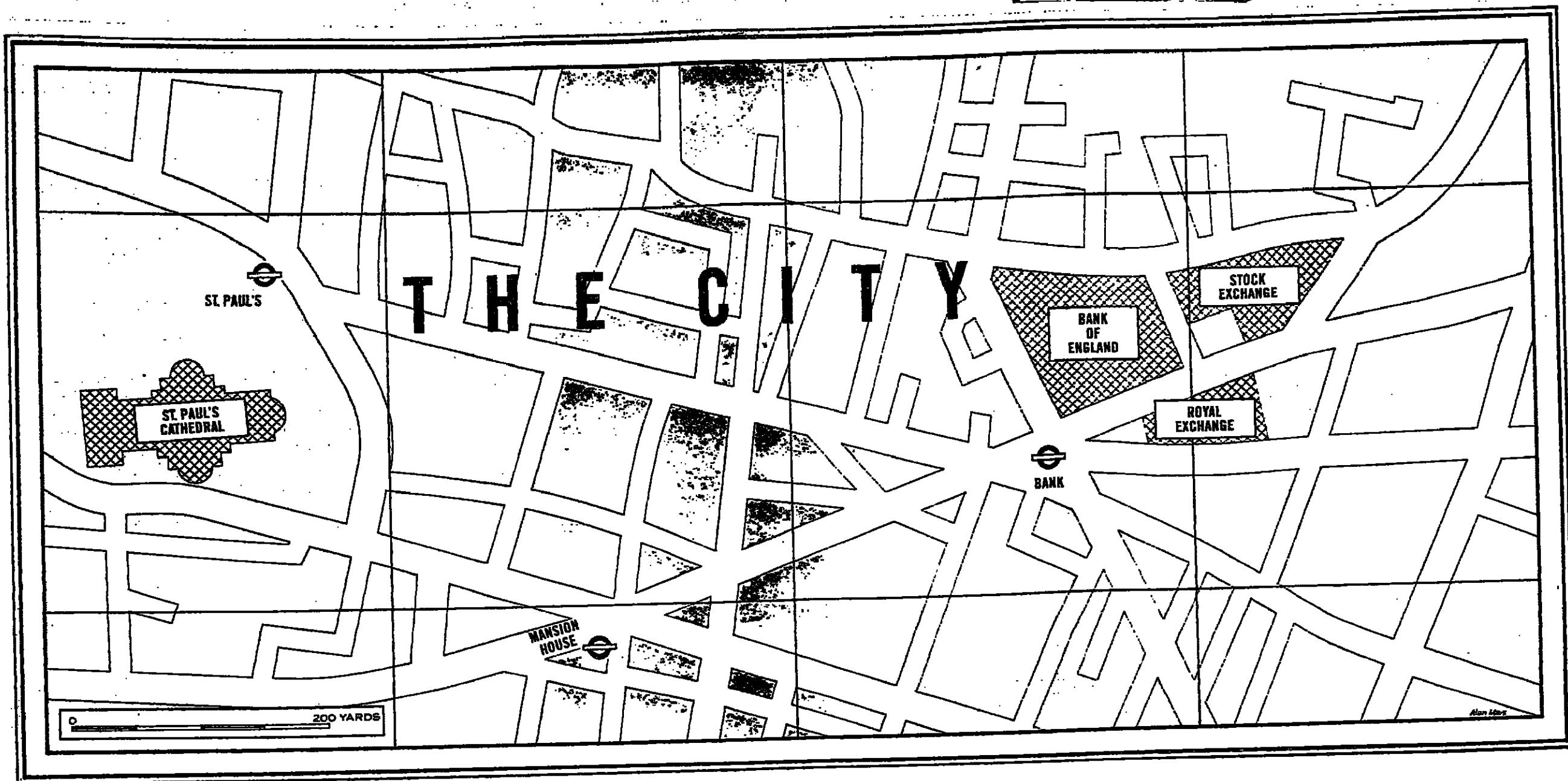
"That means the projects which are done now should be both worthwhile and useful and so be a good demonstra-

tion of office automation, to get people using it as well as getting a return, but the projects should also be selected so that they are bridge building for the future.

"The technology has potential, but that potential has to be realized by direct management action, by making people understand how they can use it in the course of their work, that new practices, simple things as answering messages regularly, are instigated and become part of the general discipline of the office."

RM





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Candidates with 2 to 4 years post-qualification experience and a first class professional background and academic record are invited to apply to join these expanding, hard working but sociable teams. Successful applicants will be asked to undertake a wide variety of matters and will be expected to work with little supervision.

Remuneration and prospects will be high for the right candidates.

Please write in the first instance to:

Mr. J. Ritchie,  
Sinclair Roche & Temperley,  
Stone House, 128-140 Bishopsgate,  
London EC2M 4JP.

SINCLAIR ROCHE & TEMPERLEY

### LONDON FIRE & CIVIL DEFENCE AUTHORITY

The London Fire and Civil Defence Authority is now responsible for fire and emergency planning services in the Greater London area and its responsibilities include the London Fire Brigade.

### Senior Legal Assistants £15,525-£17,385

Applicants must be solicitors or barristers with a minimum of 5 years recent practical experience in a legal office, or have comparable knowledge based on systematic legal study, or have very substantial practical experience.

#### Litigation

You will advise and represent the Authority on local government law, financial issues, statutory duties and contracts. Ref: FB168

#### Employment

You will provide legal advice to meet the needs of the LFCA, including employment and industrial relations law and manage a team involved in industrial tribunal cases and the provision of legal advice on staff conditions of service. Ref: FB169

### Assistant Solicitors £13,725-£15,525

Applicants must be barristers or solicitors with 3 years' recent practical experience in a legal office or have comparable legal knowledge.

#### Litigation

You will assist in the provision of legal advice on and the handling of prosecutions and enforcement work arising from fire prevention legislation. Ref: FB170

### London Waste Regulation Authority

You will advise on and conduct criminal prosecutions under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and other enforcing legislation. Ref: FB171

For further details about any of these posts telephone David Atkinson on 01-633 8462. For an application form please telephone Keith Blake on 01-587 4860 or 4875 (both answering machines). Completed application forms must be returned to: Recruitment Section, London Fire Brigade HQ, Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SD by 1st August 1986. Please quote the appropriate reference number.

The London Fire and Civil Defence Authority is an equal opportunities employer.

## London Fire Brigade



## CONSTRUCTION LAWYER

London

Senior post in legal department of major British construction company for young commercial solicitor. Work includes contract negotiation, international projects and joint ventures. Attractive salary offered plus car.

74 Long Lane, London EC1 Tel: 01-606 9371

## CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

## IMMIGRATION SOLICITOR

We require an Assistant Solicitor with experience in current immigration law.

The position, which is in our Employment Law Section, may also involve some general employment law work.

The successful applicant will have an immediate caseload of commercially orientated immigration work, with some involvement in nationality law.

Someone newly qualified who is interested in practising in this area of law would be considered.

If you are interested please write sending a complete CV, in confidence to: Michael Charteris-Black, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.

## SIMMONS & SIMMONS

### HONG KONG

## COMMERCIAL AND LITIGATION SOLICITORS

Our Clients, a very substantial and fast expanding commercial practice in HONG KONG with a broad base of high quality corporate and banking clients and some elements of PRC work, require a commercial and a litigation Solicitor.

The former to be experienced in banking and finance law, though more general experience is desirable.

The latter will, with minimum supervision, handle heavy commercial and general cases.

Both applicants should have at least 4 years qualified experience preferably with substantial city firms.

Highly competitive salary and benefits (both negotiable) with early partnership prospects for applicants who intend to make a medium to long term career in the challenging financial centre of Hong Kong.

Replies in confidence with C.V. to:-

JUDGE SYKES & HARRISON

9 Kingsway WC2B 6YF

(Ref: RJ/RW)

before end July 1986

## JUDGE SYKES & HARRISON

## Marriott corporation COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

Marriott Corporation is a U.S.-based, leading international hotel management company with operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. We are seeking a high calibre solicitor with 2-4 years of post-qualification experience for our London Regional office.

Reporting directly to the Law Department in Washington D.C., you will be responsible for legal matters involving the operations of existing hotels and the development of future hotels. Your duties will include advising, negotiating and drafting on: labour matters, conveyancing and real estate, financing, management relations, concessions, government and consumer affairs, and secretarial services for U.K.-based subsidiaries.

You should be a generalist with a background in operations, financing and property. Foreign language ability is desirable. Some travel to Europe and U.S.A. is required.

Salary and benefits negotiable. Respond with resumes to:

Marriott Hotels & Resorts, Quadrant House, 80-82 Regent Street, London W1R 6AQ, Attn: Mark Dobson Esq.

### ASA LAW LOCUMS

Urgently

Required in all areas

01-248 1139

### NELSON CUFF & CO HARROW

Seeks young ambitious solicitor with good conveyancing background apply with cv to

T Cuff

27 Peterborough Road

Harrow HA5 2BZ.

### CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

Solicitor required in Sussex, 5 years post qualification experience Partnership prospects. Salary negotiable

Tel Criteria Selection

0273 671748

BADE  
LITIGATION  
CITY

COMMERCIAL  
PROPERTY  
EC4

ILLUSTRATES' COURTS  
SITTING-ON-SEA AND  
MAGISTRATES' COU

PRINCIPAL ASSE

Salary CC/PAD 1  
£12,429 - £14,429  
Pay award pend

Barristers and solicitors a  
apply for the above position  
through the promotion  
must holder to deputy clerk  
must be capable of taking  
court without supervision. H  
one of the administra  
Magistrates' court and have  
to take on managerial re

The two divisions (with  
population of 343,000) sit  
in house at Scutthorpe  
establishment of 155 magi  
16 staff. Various aspects  
have been computerised  
the present Burroughs  
been operational since 198  
know a development: court  
generation Burroughs comp

The post is ideally suited  
who hopes to be a justices'  
new years as it offers a  
scope to gain managerial  
the same time as providing  
to extend legal experie  
own setting.

Southend is a pleasant p  
and, now being only a sh  
from the M25, is very acce  
parts of the country. Re  
insurance allowances up  
be payable in approved ce

Application forms and fu  
may be obtained by telepho  
County Law. G: on South  
04401.

The closing date for the  
applications is 2 August 1

The Court House,  
The Victoria Avenue  
Southend-on-Sea,  
SS1 1EG

DAVID A  
Clark

WEST END SOLICIT

as a 5 - partner firm spec  
commercial industry. We are s  
and a commercial solicitor with  
company must have experience in  
dealing with corporate and con  
tracting and business acquisit  
and also be open to the possib  
commercial property and enterpr

Apply with C.V. to B

ANTHONY KING  
SOLICITOR

Require young Solicitor  
city in Essex. Salary of  
will applicant with necess  
Tel. A.B. King

BILLERICAY 5

مركز الأمل



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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## Hong Kong Solicitor

Linklaters & Paines are looking for an able young solicitor to undertake general company/commercial work at their Hong Kong office.

We are looking for someone with good academic qualifications and preferably about two years relevant practical experience to work as part of a small but highly professional team. We can offer interesting work, very attractive salary and conditions and excellent career prospects.

Please write with full C.V. to:

Garry Sales,  
Linklaters & Paines,  
Barrington House,  
59/67 Gresham Street,  
London EC2V 7JA.

L  
P

LINKLATERS & PAINES

## BADENOCH & CLARK

### LITIGATION CITY

For commercial litigators seeking an excellent opportunity in this field, our client, a medium sized City firm, currently requires Lawyers to undertake a range of quality work in this thriving department. Opportunities for career progression are excellent for both '86 qualifiers and recently admitted Solicitors.

### COMMERCIAL PROPERTY EC4

This medium sized City based practice requires a young Lawyer to join the expanding property department. With a good academic background, applicants will have up to eighteen months experience preferably in commercially related transactions. The salary offered will be highly competitive.

For details of these or other positions, please contact Judith Farness.

Legal and Financial Recruitment Specialists  
16-18 New Bridge St, London EC4V 6AU Telephone: 01-583 0073

### MERCHANT BANKING

From £19,000 + Benefits

Leading UK Merchant Bank seeks outstanding Solicitors keen to make a career move into one of the following areas: Corporate Finance; Capital Markets or Project Finance. An outstanding academic record plus a Top City firm training is required, and post admission experience of company/commercial related matters is an obvious advantage.

### SOLICITORS/CAPITAL MARKETS

To £30,000

Leading US investment bank seeks quality experienced Solicitor to join its Transaction Management Group. Applicants will probably have a Top City firm training and up to four years experience in bond issues, swaps and syndicated loans.

### BROMLEY MAGISTRATES' COURT

#### TRAINEE COURT CLERK

Salary £6,810 - £7,206 p.a. inc London Weighting

Applications are invited from young, qualified barristers or solicitors for this post which provides an excellent opportunity for the successful applicant to embark on a career in the Magistrates' Court. Articles can be offered to a suitable applicant. National conditions of service apply.

Application forms and a career guide may be obtained from me at the address below. The closing date for applications will be 21st July 1986

R. J. Haynes  
Clerk to the Justices  
The Magistrates Court, South Street  
Bromley, Kent, BR1 1RD  
Tel: 01-466 6621

### RESIDENTIAL CONVEYANCING TO £20K

High quality caseload at leading Central London practice for able conveyancer of up to four years post qualification experience.

### ANTI TRUSTS TO £25K

Major City firm seeks calibre lawyer with experience of Anti Trust matters. Excellent career development.

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TO £24K

Opportunity for ambitious Intellectual Property Lawyer at well respected Central London practice. Good prospects.

### LITIGATION £ Significant

Excellent opportunity for ambitious and able senior litigator to undertake broad range of quality work at progressive West End practice. Excellent prospects.

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide  
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281  
(ansaphone after office hours)

## CLIFFORD-TURNER

### Corporate Tax

We wish to appoint additional lawyers to join our Tax Department which presently comprises 8 partners and 24 other tax lawyers, both solicitors and barristers. The Department advises on the taxation implications of a wide variety of major commercial and financial transactions, sometimes working in conjunction with other Departments in the Firm, but increasingly taking the lead in implementing substantial tax-orientated projects.

The work of the Department is complex and intellectually demanding; it frequently involves an international element and lawyers in the Department may be invited to work in one of the Firm's overseas offices.

We are principally concerned to appoint solicitors or barristers with at least 2 years' experience in corporate tax work, but other applicants will be considered, provided that they can demonstrate a high level of academic or professional achievement and an ambition to succeed in this growing and important field of practice.

We offer an excellent salary and benefits package, together with a comprehensive in-house training and education programme and the resources of advanced information systems. We are committed to the expansion of the Tax Department at all levels, and career prospects are therefore excellent.

If you would like to be considered, please write with a detailed curriculum vitae to:

Edward Sadler  
Clifford-Turner  
Blackfriars House  
19 New Bridge Street  
London EC4V 6BY

### CLIFFORD-TURNER

London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Singapore  
Associated firms in Riyadh, Tokyo and Madrid

### Household Mortgage Corporation

## Solicitor

The Household Mortgage Corporation is a recently formed organisation specialising in the provision and service of house mortgage finance throughout the UK. In order to consolidate the legal side of their operation they need to appoint a qualified solicitor to work at their Head Office at High Wycombe.

The ideal candidate would be around 30 with some experience of legislation on consumer credit and a sound background in conveyancing. He or she should have a current Practising Certificate.

An attractive salary and benefits package would be offered and the position has considerable potential for advancement.

Resumes should be sent in strict confidence to the Consultants handling the appointment at the address below:

The Welbeck Group Limited, Pantons House,  
25 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4EN.

The Welbeck Group  
Limited

## PARTNER FINANCIAL AND TAX PLANNING

We are seeking an able lawyer with at least four years experience to join a successful team which deals with all aspects of individual, trust and corporate tax planning, and particularly with UK and International Clients requiring creative advice and a positive approach. The position would be attractive to applicants who want the satisfaction of guiding and advising clients personally. Consideration will also be given to experienced Barristers who wish to change professions.

It is intended that the successful applicant will be invited to become a partner within a relatively short period. The terms offered will be attractive for this important appointment.

Applications, accompanied by a full Curriculum Vitae, should be sent in confidence to:  
Richard Moyse, Boodle Hatfield,  
Brookfield House, 44 Davies Street,  
London W1Y 2BL.

BOODLE  
HATFIELD

### MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE SOUTHEND-ON-SEA AND ROCHFORD MAGISTRATES' COURTS

#### PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT

Salary CC/PAD 13-17  
(£12,429 - £14,403)  
Pay award pending

Barristers and solicitors are invited to apply for the above position which has arisen through the promotion of the previous holder to deputy clerk. Applicants must be capable of taking all types of court without supervision, have experience of the administration of a magistrates' court and have the potential to take on managerial responsibility.

The two divisions (with a combined population of 343,000) sit in a modern court house at Southend with a total establishment of 155 magistrates and 45 staff. Various aspects of the work have been computerised since 1973 and the present Burroughs system has been operational since 1983. Southend is now a development court for the next generation Burroughs computer.

The post is ideally suited to a person who hopes to be a justices' clerk in the next few years as it offers considerable scope to gain managerial expertise at the same time as providing the opportunity to extend legal experience in a busy court setting.

Southend is a pleasant place to live and, now being only a short distance from the M25, is very accessible from all parts of the country. Removal and disturbance allowances up to £2,500 are payable in approved cases.

Application forms and further details can be obtained by telephoning me or my deputy Ian Gill on Southend (0702) 348491.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 2 August 1986.

The Court House,  
80, Victoria Avenue  
Southend-on-Sea,  
SS2 6EU

DAVID A. CHAMOLER  
Clerk to the Justices

### Conveyancing Solicitor

East Sussex

Cripps Harries Hall seek a newly qualified, or shortly to be qualified, solicitor to join a busy and expanding conveyancing team at its Crowborough office, making full use of information technology systems, to deal with a wide variety of property work in close liaison with the conveyancing partner.

Competitive salary and excellent career prospects.

Please write with C.V. to:  
Frank Reynolds  
Cripps Harries Hall,  
84 Calverley Road,  
Tunbridge Wells TN11 2UP  
Telephone: 0892 26277

CRIPPS  
HARRIES  
HALL

### Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

#### QUALIFYING IN SEPTEMBER?

We have a wide selection of excellent vacancies including positions in Company/Commercial, Corporate Finance, Litigation, Shipping, Conveyancing (both commercial and domestic) and Tax/Private Clients Departments.

Our clients range from major City firms to small provincial practices and both salaries and prospects are outstanding. If you are thinking of making a move or changing career direction in September contact Claire Wiseman at

GABRIEL DUFFY CONSULTANCY  
2nd Floor  
31 Southampton Row  
London WC1B 5HJ  
Daytime telephone number 831 2288  
Evenings and Weekends 748 0289

### Meredith Scott

COMP/COMMERCIAL VIEW TO PSNP  
Medium size EC2 practice. Solicitor with preferably minimum 5 yrs experience of BANKING or CORPORATE law.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY To £30,000  
EC2 practice. Solicitor preferably 1 to 5 yrs experience.

RESIDENTIAL CONVEYANCING To £24,000  
EC3 practice. Solicitor, minimum 2 yrs admitted.

NEWLY/RECENTLY ADMITTED To £15,000  
Banking/Finance/EC2  
Trust/Tax: WC2  
Comm. Conveyancing: EC2 Domestic Conveyancing: W1  
Comm. Litigation: EC4 Comp/Commercial: EC1.

For further details concerning these and other opportunities in private practice, both in and out of London, contact:

Meredith Scott Recruitment  
17 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AA  
01-583 0055 or 01-541 3897 (after office hrs)

### THE TIMES

ALL BOX  
NUMBER  
REPLIES  
SHOULD BE  
ADDRESSED  
TO:

Box No. ....  
C/O Times  
Newspapers,  
P.O. Box 484  
Virginia Street  
LONDON  
E1 9DD

### LAWYER (Newly-qualified)

Decca International, specialists in the production and marketing of classical music, offer a rare opportunity for a young, newly qualified, legal adviser to join them.

Working closely with senior management and reporting to the President, you will be involved in all legal matters of a business nature, dealing with artists, repertoire, trade marks and licences. It is therefore essential that you have commercial awareness, are able to demonstrate the ability to form independent judgements and possess a sound knowledge and interest in classical music.

We offer an attractive salary and the benefits to be expected from a major international company and would ask interested candidates to write with full CV to:

Sally Hill  
Decca International  
1 Rockley Road  
LONDON  
W14 0DL

DECCA

## GRANGEWOODS

We are a medium size (19 partner) firm which was created in 1975. At that time the firm comprised 3 partners and had a total complement of 15. The practice has virtually doubled in size every 3/4 years and today employs a total of 120 staff.

Much of the work of the practice is City orientated and we expect and intend the growth of the firm to be maintained in the wake of the "Big Bang".

In an increasingly competitive and challenging legal and business environment we are committed to a policy of expansion by the provision and maintenance of the highest standards of responsiveness and professional and business skills. We shall be looking to those we recruit to be capable of rapidly joining with the existing partners in implementing this policy.

We are accordingly seeking to recruit assistant solicitors with a capacity for sustained hard work having between them 1 to 3 years relevant experience and with a good academic background in the following departments:

Company/Commercial: Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following fields: Public Company work including flotations; company acquisitions and asset sales; commercial lending; investment and commercial banking; corporate taxation.

Commercial Property: Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following fields: Property finance; commercial and residential development; institutional investment; property lending; joint ventures.

Litigation: Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following fields: Construction and building litigation and arbitration; landlord and tenant (residential and commercial).

The working environment is friendly and supportive and we shall pay the salaries that are required to enable us to recruit individuals of the highest calibre. Prospects for the right candidates are excellent.

Applications should be sent to Michael Fielding, our Senior Partner at:

1 Harley Street,  
London W1A 4DG



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## PAYNE HICKS BEACH Company/Commercial Solicitor

We wish to recruit an additional Solicitor to join our expanding Company/Commercial Department. The department is engaged in a wide variety of work for listed and private company clients and individuals involving full listings and USM flotations, business acquisitions and disposals, shareholder agreements, banking and financial transactions, employment and general commercial matters.

We are looking for a Solicitor qualified 2/4 years with relevant experience to take a position of responsibility in the department.

An attractive salary and good prospects will be offered for the right person.

Apply in writing to Mr G.W. Green,  
Commercial Conveyancing Solicitor

We are also seeking to recruit a newly qualified Solicitor in our Commercial Conveyancing Department. This department deals with a wide variety of interesting work with the emphasis on property development. No previous experience is required.

Applicants for this position should write to Mr. David FitzGerald.

Payne Hicks Beach, 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2A 3QG.

## BEST OF BOTH WORLDS

CAMBRIDGE is an expanding business centre, particularly in the hi-tech sphere, yet retains the charm of an ancient university city.

## Francis & Co

Is an expanding 7-partner firm of solicitors which has just moved to brand new premises, creating space for more

## COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCERS

We keep an open mind on the age and experience of the right people to fill these vacancies.

Persuade Desmond Hutchinson at

Francis House  
24 Hills Road  
Cambridge CB2 1PH  
that YOU fit the bill!

## YOUNG SOLICITOR

Birmingham Firm of Solicitors require an energetic and enthusiastic young Solicitor with an appetite for work to assist with Conveyancing and Probate work and also with good experience of Litigation. Friendly office in City Centre with good remuneration and Partnership prospects for the right person.

Apply in writing with CV to BOX 873.

## HIGHLY REQUIRED private practice in Bucks is looking for

litigation lawyer to work on a mixture of family and private client work. Excellent salary and prospects are offered. Contact Claire Whelan at Central Duty Consultancy, 2nd Floor, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5JH. Tel: 01-583 2288.

## BOURNEMOUTH City/Commercial Sol. req. to 5 years

admitted for go-ahead practice. To £20,000 negotiable + 5% rise prospects. Merit/Scott Recruitment 01-583 0065.

## BRANCH SOLICITOR

West Greater London borders. Non Contentious Bils. Progressive firm. Good prospects £18k. Westons Consultants 0930 26163.

## YOUNG LAWYER FOR MERCHANT BANK BOND ISSUES - Mid to late 20's £15,000 to £25,000 + Mortgage Subsidy

Solicitor required for expanding City based Merchant Bank as Bond Documentation Advisor in the New Issues Syndication Department.

Previous relevant experience necessary in either a financial environment or private practice. Opportunity for the successful applicant to take on a Marketing role at a later date if desired.

Please call John Veale on 01-588 9887

## Zarak Hay-At-Law

or send CV in complete confidence to  
6 Broad Street Place,  
Blomfield Street,  
London EC2M 7JL

## NEWLY QUALIFIED SOLICITORS

We have exciting vacancies for Solicitors seeking CONVEYANCING COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

All these positions offer attractive salaries and good prospects

Law Personnel  
Staff specialists in the legal profession worldwide  
96 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF  
Tel: 01-424 1261  
(telephone after office hours)

## CIVIL LITIGATION SOLICITOR

City of London. Admitted 2/3 years at least. Good salary. £18,000. Mary Male Accord Personnel 0930 261606.

## COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

Set to £20k for career Lawyer. Up to 3 years post qual. experience for major City firm. Law Personnel 01-424 1261.

## ANASTASIOU after Bus. hrs.

WCLB SHJ. Tel: 031 2288.

## LITIGATION SOLICITOR

North London. General work and matrimonial. £12k-14k. Mary Male Accord Personnel 0930 261606.

## CITY PRACTICE seeks commercial

conveyancer to work on high profile cases in busy department. Excellent salary and salary prospects. Contact Claire Whelan at Central Duty Consultancy, 2nd Floor, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5JH. Tel: 01-583 2288.

## Town Clerk's Service SENIOR LAW CLERK c. £11,300 - c. £12,000 inc. (pay award pending)

This vacancy is within the Town Planning, Contracts and Social Services section and will provide an ideal opportunity for someone wishing to further their career in Local Government legal work in one of these areas.

The main duties will involve the provision of advice on planning matters together with the preparation of statutory notices under the Planning Acts. An ability to prepare complex contracts would be an advantage.

You should be at least Associate of Institute of Legal Executives and have a minimum of three years relevant experience.

Application forms quoting Ref. 288 from the Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Burton Street, London, W8 7JX. Tel: 01-582 5582 (24 hour answering service)

Closing date for applications 25th July 1986

The Royal Borough of KENSINGTON & CHELSEA  
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

## LITIGATION

Old established firm requires assistant solicitor for busy South Bucks practice. Matrimonial, crime and general litigation with some advocacy.

Excellent prospects for ambitious young solicitor either newly qualified or with 2 or 3 years experience.

Telephone  
Beaconsfield 2661  
(Ref RAA)

## LACES & CO

We require young, able and energetic solicitors to assist in our expanding LITIGATION DEPARTMENT. The right candidates will soon wish to assist with varied and demanding work which will include Commercial Litigation and other High Court and County Court work. In addition to those already qualified, those candidates who are to qualify in the Autumn of 1986 are encouraged to apply.

Salaries will be competitive and career prospects are excellent. Please write with full curriculum vitae to:  
John Henthorn  
Messrs. Laces & Co.,  
Castle Chambers  
43 Castle Street, Liverpool L2 9SU

## Conveyancing London W1

Wright Webb Syrett require energetic young solicitor possibly about to qualify for their conveyancing/probate department.

Good salary, demanding and varied work load.

Tel 01-439 3111  
Ref RG

## LEGAL LA CREME

## NVC ARTS INTERNATIONAL

A Division of The National Video Corporation Group of Companies seeks a SECRETARY TO THE HEAD OF LEGAL AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

This post requires accuracy and the ability to cope with pressure as well as fully competent wordprocessing, shorthand and audio typing.

Salary: up to £10,000 p.a.

Please apply in writing with C.V. before 1st August 1986 to:

Robert Carter,  
NVC Arts International  
31, Lancaster Gate,  
London W2 3LP.

## SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR

Age 25/35 for Specialist Research Company near Holborn, Kingsway Tube.

Fast accurate audio typing essential. IBM WP. can 'train in' gradually.

Calm professional environment and plenty of job satisfaction for the right person.

Hours 9.00-5.00. LV's 80p a day. STL. Salary £9,500 (review April 1987).

Telephone 01-242 5446.  
No Agencies

## PARTNERS SECRETARY (NO SH)

TO £10,500+ EARLY REVIEW

Our client, a partner in a prestigious W1 Law Firm seeks a confidential and capable secretary with some conveyancing experience.

Please phone  
Meridian Associates Ltd  
01-935 8474  
Rec Cons

## CHANCERY LANE LEGAL SECRETARIES

Term 12.50 pm. Permanent up to £10,000. 24 hours. London W1. 01-493 0046.

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

THREE YOUNG Managers required. £7,000 p.a. plus regular earnings scheme. Probable first year earnings £12,000. ring 01-222 8972

## Bank Legal Adviser

The Legal Department of a major clearing bank, based in the City of London and with responsibility for the legal affairs of the Bank throughout the world, wishes to recruit a new lawyer. He/she could be a solicitor with some 3 - 6 years of experience, with a top city firm, a barrister with the same years in practice at the Chancery Bar, or an employed barrister or solicitor with experience of banking and/or company law work and proven ability of a high order. Age will not be a determining factor but it is likely that the successful applicant would be 26-30 and would have a good university degree of not less than 2:1 or equivalent. He/she will have flair, drive, and determination, as well as professional ability and the ambition to succeed in a bank where ability in the Legal Department is rewarded with high position up to general management level. The Legal Department is small and friendly and the work is varied and important.

The starting salary will depend on age and experience. It is anticipated however that it will be not less than £20,000 p.a. with the benefits usually associated with a position in banking management, including a profit sharing scheme.

Applications, in the strictest confidence, should be sent with c.v. to Box no C04.

## Company Legal Adviser

c.£25,000 + car

Our client, a leading UK international airline, seeks a Legal Adviser, to be located at their main operating base and head office in Southern England.

Reporting to the Commercial Director, the principal responsibility will be to advise the Chairman and board members on all legal matters affecting the operation of the airline.

The successful candidate will be legally qualified and, ideally, be or she will be experienced in industry or business. Alternatively, a solicitor who is enthusiastic to move from private practice into the business world, and has the potential to absorb quickly the commercial and operational intricacies of the airline industry, will be considered. The industry is highly regulated and a period of training with a leading aviation law practice will be provided, if necessary.

The ability to operate at Board level, yet be able to relate effectively to other managers and staff throughout the airline, is essential. The attractive remuneration package includes a company car, private medical insurance, and the usual travel benefits associated with a major international airline. Reasonable relocation costs will be reimbursed, if necessary.

Male or female applicants should write in confidence to Edward B. Gossman, Personnel Services Division, with a comprehensive CV or telephone for a Personal History Form quoting Ref. 12012.

## P-E Consulting Services

622 Warwick Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 3DX Tel: 021-705 8238

## General Appointments

## EVERSHED & TOMKINSON

## COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR & ARTICLED CLERKS

We are a large and expanding practice giving a comprehensive service to our clients but with a strong bias towards company work, commercial litigation and commercial conveyancing. Our location is Central Birmingham but within very easy reach of housing of good quality which is still to be obtained at modest cost.

## COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

The successful candidate may be newly admitted or may have two or three years post-qualification experience. He or she will have to have the ability to handle complex transactions and to advise clients thereon. An attractive salary will be offered and there are excellent career prospects.

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## CRICKET: HUMPAGE FALLS SHORT OF 1,000 RUNS FOR THE SEASON

## Small sees to the draw

By Richard Streeton

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire drew with the New Zealanders

Any hopes the New Zealanders held of winning this match yesterday were dashed when Gladstone Small dismissed Edgar and Wright in his first and fourth overs. Warwickshire left the touring team to make 270 in two hours 50 minutes but the early loss of their experienced opening pair made the target too difficult.

On a turning pitch Warwickshire were unable to press home their advantage as Kerr.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 330 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Second innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Third innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Fourth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Fifth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Sixth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Seventh innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Eighth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Ninth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Tenth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Eleventh innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Twelfth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Thirteenth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Fourteenth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Fifteenth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

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Seventeenth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Eighteenth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Nineteenth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Twentieth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

Twenty-first innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

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Thirtieth innings 287 for 5 d/w (W Humpage 100 not out, P A Smith 77, B M McCullagh 66).

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Top and tail: Kerr, batting at No 10, hits a four in his unbeaten 33 for Warwickshire

The match was given up. Small claimed his two wickets when the batsman, in each case, played half back to a ball that moved off the pitch. Rutherford, neat and correct, and Crowe, who drove with growing power, settled down without too many qualms. At the New Zealanders still needed 238 and only the formalities remained.

Earlier it was a 65-minute, last-wicket stand between Kerr and Muntion which had made the game virtually safe for Warwickshire. Bracewell, the off-spinner, and Gray, slow left-arm, bowled all morning for the touring team when the county resumed at 75 for four. Wickets fell regularly and Warwickshire

were 157 for nine at lunch. Afterwards, though, Kerr and Muntion refused to budge. The only wicket previously to escape the two spinners had been that of Humpage, who, for Warwickshire supporters, provided the main interest as he sought to be the first man to reach 1,000 runs this season.

Humpage, 12 not out overnight, returned 42 runs short of his target. He looked full of confidence until he swept Bracewell hard to backward short leg, where the ball hit Martin Crowe's legs. Humpage set off for a run but the fieldman recovered well and returned the ball to the wicketkeeper before Humpage could get back. It still left Humpage top of this

season's aggregate list with 967 runs and he might yet be first to the milestone. Today's game with Derbyshire, which was a performance of his batting skills, was a disappointment. He was currently injured. John Morris (910) and Bailey (908).

Humpage would be the first wicketkeeper in English cricket history to be the first to reach 1,000 runs in a season. It is also noteworthy that whoever gets there first will be the latest to do so since 1894, when William Brockwell of Surrey reached the target on July 13 in 1979, but a player has usually passed 1,000 runs before the end of June.

It is also, according to Lee Trevino, the next American "superstar" golfer. "If you are looking for one then he is your guy," Trevino said.

His credentials are outstanding. He has won three times this season, capturing the Andy Williams Open, Westchester Classic and Atlanta Classic, and he has earned \$460,000 (about £310,000). Only Greg Norman, the Australian, who is to win an important championship, has won more money in 1986.

Even so, Tway began this season in the Bahamas Classic, at Paradise Island, in January, as a bright-eyed, 27-year-old intent on more than just his money. He was a member of the US Professional Golfers' Association Tour member after finishing 45th in the money list in 1985.

What changed his outlook was a victory, only five weeks later, in the Andy Williams

Scotchman Sunday saint turns into bogey man overnight

## GOLF

## Scottish Sunday saint turns into bogey man overnight

By John Hennessy

Bernard Gallacher, Sunday's golfing saint, became yesterday's sinner. His second round of 77, six over par for the Western Gailes course, seemed certain to exclude him from the Open Championship starting on Thursday.

Gallacher's course record of 65 on the first day of the qualifying competition had seemed to make his second 18 holes little more than a formality, a gentle stroll beside the sea along the Ayrshire coast, but three shots dropped in the first seven holes wrecked a sense of doubt and the Scottish Ryder Cup player's self-confidence this season has been a delicate characteristic, easily fractured and difficult to repair.

Everything had fallen into place on Sunday. Now everything was in jeopardy. He dropped a stroke: at six holes and recognized that he would need a birdie at the 18th to have a chance of qualifying. His 12-foot putt stopped agonizingly an inch short of the hole.

"To say I'm annoyed would be an understatement," he said afterwards. "I don't even feel philosophical about it." It was said to see.

Playing alongside Gallacher, Deane Beman, the commissioner of the United States PGA, had a reverse experience. He had begun poorly in the first round and recovered to a laudable 70. Another 70 yesterday seemed certain to carry him through.

Out on the Barassie (Kilmarnock) course the excellence of the golf of Guy McCarty, a 23-year-old assistant professional at Exeter, caused unexpected problems. He had travelled North for the qualifying more in hope than expectation but his second round of 69 took him through to the championship proper, whereupon he had to find somewhere to sleep for at least four more nights and a wardrobe more appropriate to the most important event in the whole world of golf.

His two-round total of 139, three under par, could have been more exciting had not a weakness of will affected his game towards the end of his round yesterday. He became too cautious, as he himself admitted, and as a result he surrendered three shots in the last five holes.

LEADING SCORES: Western Gailes (Par 71, 15 to qualify: 137: R Connors (US) 71, 68; 138: M Macdonald, 71, 68; 140: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 142: M Jones (US) 71, 68; 144: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 146: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 148: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 150: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 152: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 154: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 156: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 158: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 160: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 162: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 164: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 166: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 168: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 170: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 172: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 174: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 176: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 178: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 180: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 182: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 184: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 186: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 188: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 190: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 192: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 194: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 196: M Wainwright (SA) 71, 68; 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**Edited by Peter De  
and Peter Davalle**

(under Hucko), with Heather Harper (soprano), Malcolm Layfield (violin), Parone, Schubert (Symphony No. 5), Michael Glavin (the song cycle Songs of Awakening Love)

10.50 In the Midst of Silence: Clare Bonbons reads Ratsushinokaya

11.10 Cheltenham Festival (part two): Schubert (Symphony No. 5) and Symphony No. 3)

11.57 News, 12.00 Closesdown on VHF only: -

6.35 Open University. Modern Science. Radio Collection. Unit 6.55aet

## Radio 2

4.00am Charles Nove (c) 5.30 Ray Moore (c) 7.30 Derek Jameson (c) 8.30 The 11.00 Radio 2

9.00 Jimmy Young. Medical questions answered by Dr Mike Smith. 1.05pm David Jackson (c) 2.05 Gloria Jones (c) 3.05 The 4.05 Hamilton (c) 5.05 John Dunn (c) 6.00 Maura Stuart presents. The BBC Radio Orchestra (c) 8.55 Sports 10.00 The 11.00

Impressions. 10.30 Side Coaches. Starring Roy Kinnear and Andrew Sachs 11.00 Brian Auger & The Trinity 11.30 The 12.00 (start from midnight) 1.00am Bill Rennells presents Nightdrive (c) 3.00-4.00 A Little Night Music (c)

## Radio 1

5.30am Andy Peebles 7.00 Mike Smith's Breakfast Show 9.30 Simon Bates 11.00 Radio 1

12.00 The 1.00 From Whitley Bay 12.30 Newsbeat (Frank Partridge) 12.45 Gary Davies (this week's Top 10) 1.30 The 2.00 The 3.00 Wright 5.30 Newsbeat (Frank Partridge) 5.45 Bruno Brookes, Inc! at 6.30. Top 40 singles chart 7.30 The 8.00 The 9.00 The 10.00 Waters' Diary 10.00-12.00 John Peel

## Radio 5

6.00 Newsweek: 6.30 Countdown 7.00 News 7.20 The 7.30 Putting Ponies in its Place 7.45 The 8.00 News 8.05 Reflections 8.15 The 8.30 The 8.45 The 9.00 News 9.05 The 9.15 The 9.30 The 9.45 The 9.55 The 10.00 News 10.05 The 10.15 The 10.30 The 10.45 The 10.55 The 11.00 The 11.15 The 11.30 The 11.45 The 11.55 The 12.00 The 12.15 The 12.30 The 12.45 The 12.55 The 1.00 The 1.15 The 1.30 The 1.45 The 1.55 The 2.00 The 2.15 The 2.30 The 2.45 The 2.55 The 3.00 The 3.15 The 3.30 The 3.45 The 3.55 The 4.00 The 4.15 The 4.30 The 4.45 The 4.55 The 5.00 The 5.15 The 5.30 The 5.45 The 5.55 The 6.00 The 6.15 The 6.30 The 6.45 The 6.55 The 7.00 The 7.15 The 7.30 The 7.45 The 7.55 The 8.00 The 8.15 The 8.30 The 8.45 The 8.55 The 9.00 The 9.15 The 9.30 The 9.45 The 9.55 The 10.00 The 10.15 The 10.30 The 10.45 The 10.55 The 11.00 The 11.15 The 11.30 The 11.45 The 11.55 The 12.00 The 12.15 The 12.30 The 12.45 The 12.55 The 1.00 The 1.15 The 1.30 The 1.45 The 1.55 The 2.00 The 2.15 The 2.30 The 2.45 The 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## SPORT

# Cowley plans legal action

By John Goodbody

Annette Cowley, the swimmer who, together with the athlete, Zola Budd, has been banned from competing at the thirteenth Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, is prepared to take her eligibility case to law to seek reinstatement in the England team. Miss Budd has yet to announce whether she will take similar action.

With only nine days to go before Prince Philip opens the Games in Meadowbank Stadium, the boycott of five African nations is still firm despite the Commonwealth Games Federation's decision on Sunday that Miss Budd and Miss Cowley, who were both born in South Africa, are ineligible because they do not have the residential qualifications.

In a statement after Sunday's meeting, Mr Peter Heatly, of Scotland, the federation chairman, said that the decision could be challenged only in the courts. Now Miss Cowley, who is the national 100 and 200 metres freestyle champion and was selected for both events as well as the relay, is considering this action.

Kevin Bewley, Miss Cowley's coach at Wigan Wasps, said yesterday: "We will be taking legal advice and if we are advised that we have got a good case then we will go ahead. We hope we can still get Annette back into the team. While there is a chance we are going to press on."

The club will discuss the matter with a solicitor, who acted on their behalf when Miss Cowley won an appeal to the Amateur Swimming Association last month, after they had originally declared her ineligible.

But the ASA will not appeal to the federation on the swimmer's behalf. David Reeves, the ASA secretary, said yesterday: "As far as we are concerned they have reached the end of the road."

They have gone to the people who make the rules and wrote the book. If that is how the federation has interpreted it, then that is it. We shall not appeal or press them in any way.

Miss Cowley, who was born in Cape Town, is studying at University of Texas. Although she has a British passport she needs to satisfy another condition to ensure eligibility.

Since she has not lived for six of the last 12 months in England, her case has rested on her future residence. She claimed that her intention was to reside permanently in England and that she was therefore eligible.

Her claim seems weaker than that of Miss Budd, who has bought a house near Guildford, because she has no recent record of living in England. The problem is that the federation's constitution is inadequately drafted to deal with competitors in this situation because it was designed to allow easy movement between countries within the Commonwealth.

Miss Cowley, whose parents had been planning to come to Britain from South Africa to watch her compete, said that even if she did not swim she would go to Edinburgh as a spectator. "For the moment I am taking one step at a time," she said. My preparations have been going really well and I was just tapering down before going to Edinburgh.

Miss Cowley, aged 19, is almost certain to be picked to represent Britain at the world championships in Madrid next month when her eligibility would not be questioned because she holds a British passport. Similarly, Miss Budd, the world record holder at 5,000 metres, will compete in the European track and field championships in Stuttgart next month.

## Budd compromise

By Cliff Temple

The 1,000 metres race which Zola Budd had intended to use as her final sharpener for the Commonwealth Games, during the Pearl Assurance Invitation meeting at the Alexander Stadium, Birmingham, next Friday and Saturday, has taken on a new significance in the light of the weekend's events.

Miss Budd, who is also due to race 800 metres in a meeting near Barcelona tomorrow, will be up against the Commonwealth 800 metres champion, Kirsty Wade, in the Birmingham event. Mrs Wade, who set the United Kingdom 800 metres record of 1 min 57.42 sec last year, is thus some three seconds faster than Miss Budd whose best, set in Switzerland last month, is 2 min 00.55 sec.

But at 1,500 metres, Miss Budd's UK record of 3 min 59.96 sec is in turn some three seconds faster than Mrs Wade's best. So a meeting at a neutral distance should provide a race to equal the epic at Crystal Palace last Friday when Miss Budd showed a rare blip in her form, finishing third in the 2,000 metres behind the Romanian winner, Maricica Puica, and Yvonne Murray, from Scotland.

Steve Cram is expected to tackle the 800 metres in Birmingham following his outing at the same distance in Nice tonight, and there will be a valuable opportunity for the England sprint relay team of Daley Thompson, John Regis, Linford Christie and Mike McFarlane, to try out their baton change in competitive conditions before Edinburgh.

Sean Yates, the 26-year-old cyclist from Sussex, yesterday achieved his best stage result in three years of competing in the Tour of France. Yates was one of 13 men who escaped from the main field nine miles from the finish of the 161-mile eleventh stage from Poitiers, and it looked as though he was a strong contender for victory.

Entering the two-mile finishing circuit in the centre of Bordeaux, Rudy Dhaenens, of Belgium, slipped away from the leading group, protected by his team-mate, Claude Criquielien, who slowly braked entering the first corner. Dhaenens quickly gained 100 yards, but retained only a bike's length to win the stage from the fast-finishing Mathieu Hermans, of the Netherlands.

Biondi took third place, while Yates easily won the sprint for fourth. There were no changes to the overall positions because the rest of the 191 riders arrived together, only 30 seconds behind Dhaenens.

Jorgen Pedersen, of Denmark, remained in the yellow jersey with a minute's advantage over Joel Pelier, of France, with Irishman Stephen Roche in third place. Yates lies in 59th position, 7 minutes 23 seconds behind Pedersen.

Yates was trying to make the best use of his excellent form throughout the stage, the Tour's longest, which traversed the vineyards of the Cognac and Bordeaux regions.

The contrast was probably the same when they first met. Maricica was a 16-year-old schoolgirl in one of the PE classes conducted by Ion, then 36, in the Romanian town of Iasi. They married four years later in 1970 and moved to Bucharest where Maricica is a part-time administrator in a match factory, and Ion is national women's middle distance coach.

Another 16 years later, after a gradual process, Maricica is, according to Ion, "the complete athlete. No woman anywhere near 36 years of age has achieved as much as she has". And Ion looks nowhere near his 56 years. He was an international middle distance runner in the late 1950s, adding apologetically: "My 5,000m time was just three seconds faster than Zola Budd has done."

Ion is less certain than many about Miss Budd's future. "She trains very hard for an athlete of 20. I get the impression that her coach pushes her too much." His approach was the gradual one, for Maricica took eight years to get her 1,500m time down from 4:35.8 to a respectable 4:06.1.

Ion says: "I could see Maricica had talent but I didn't push it. For a good performance an athlete must train for seven to eight years, the organs and muscles must be prepared progressively. Add to that, she is a very strong athlete, who does an enormous amount of training and makes a lot of sacrifices. She is in bed by nine o'clock every night."

Mrs Puica is a current Mobil grand prix points leader and goes into the one mile here in Nice tonight with the possibility of another world record which would virtually sew up the overall prize of \$25,000 (about £17,000). Steve Cram and Steve Ovett run the 800m and 1,000m as one of his last preparation races for the Commonwealth Games.



Vintage stuff: Dhaenens winning in Bordeaux

## Yates joins break to finish fourth

From John Wilcockson, Bordeaux

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Six miles after placing third in the day's second time bonus sprint, after 28 miles of high speed racing, Yates made a solo attack. But the pace was too high and the other teams too vigilant to allow him more than three miles of freedom. The ultimate break came after a long period of attacks and counter-attacks that were triggered by the Dutch and Belgian teams.

Yesterday's stage marked the end of the flatter part of the 23-day race, which this morning begins its first stage in the high mountains. The French are hoping that Bernard Hinault, the five-times winner, will continue with his good form and possibly take over the leadership from Pedersen. But the specialist climbers, such as Robert Millar, of Scotland, Stephen Roche, of Ireland, Urs Zimmermann, of Switzerland and Luis Herrera, of Colombia, are expected to come into their own.

STAGE ELEVEN: 1. R Dhaenens (Bel), 12min 40sec; 2. M Hermans (Neth), same time; 3. L Biondi (Fr), at 2 sec; 4. S Yates (GB), at 9 sec; 5. G Lelieu (Fr), 6. G Nieuwenhuis (Neth), 7. M Smeets (Bel), 8. C Criquielien (Bel), 9. M Easley (Ire), 10. J Rodriguez (Sp), all same time. Other placings: 35. S Roche (Ire), at 20 sec; 84. R Miller (GB), same time; 188. P Kimmage (Ire), same time. OVERALL STANDINGS: 1. J Pedersen (Den), 45hr 32min 05sec; 2. J Biondi (Fr), at 1 min 10 sec; 3. S Yates (GB), at 1:05; 4. B Hinault (Fr), at 1:10; 5. Marie (Fr), at 1:24; 6. C Motet (Fr), at 1:43; 7. U Zimmermann (Switz), at 1:58; 8. G Lelieu (Fr), also 1:58; 9. Van den Broek (Bel), at 2:01; 10. Millar, 2:24. Other placings: 57. Easley, 7:23; 58. Yates, 7:25; 100. Kimmage, 10:42.

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# Mansell, lion with a lot more tiger in his tank

By John Blunsden

Canon Williams, having demonstrated their superiority during Sunday's Shell Oils British Grand Prix, when Nigel Mansell and Nelson Piquet lapped the third man once, the fourth man twice and everyone else at least three times, drove home the message of their competitiveness even more forcibly in the paddock area afterwards.

Despite their devastating pace, at which both drivers broke the lap record time after time before Mansell left it at 1 minute 09.593 seconds, a speed of 135.220 mph, the winner's car when checked was found to have eight litres of fuel left according to a scrutineer's report issued during the evening after the race. A promising omen as next race, the German Grand Prix, on the notoriously thirsty Hockenheim circuit.

The fuel efficiency of the Williams team's Honda engine is giving them a formidable advantage to which as yet there has been no effective reply and it begins to look as though only a lack of reliability is likely to halt the continuing journeys of Mansell and Piquet to the winner's rostrum in the weeks ahead.

It is the sustained full-throttle racing along the two long arms of the Hockenheim track which consumes so much fuel there. Only three years ago, during the last season of unrestricted fuel usage, Andrea de Cesaris spluttered across the line to take second place in the German Grand Prix with his Alfa Romeo after it had consumed over 300 litres.

Today the fuel limit is 195 litres and power outputs in race trim are at least 100 bhp greater, such has been the

## Laffite stable

Jacques Laffite, the 42-year-old French driver who broke both legs and fractured his pelvis in Sunday's grand prix, faces a "three to four months" wait before he will have fully recovered. A spokesman for Queen Mary's hospital in Sidcup said a decision on Laffite's future care would be taken on Thursday. He added: "Mr Laffite remains stable and comfortable and is gradually becoming more cheerful."

advance recently in engine management technology.

After Hockenheim, Budapest, being a new circuit, is an unknown quantity, but then follows Zeltweg in Austria and Monza in Italy, two of the fastest circuits in the calendar, where fuel efficiency is sure to be the prime arbiter of performance. By the time the teams leave Italy early in September, the world championship could be decided and, whatever the outcome, engine management systems will surely have played almost as important a role as driving skill.

Normally, at this time of the season, the Formula One paddock area is filled with rumours and conjecture regarding "who goes where" but this season the engine factor has become so critical that the main topic instead is "who uses what" in 1987. BMW's impending withdrawal means that Brabham, Benetton and Arrows are all searching for new sources of power, but so, it seems, are several other teams.

Liger's decision to join forces with Alfa Romeo means that Renault — the team's current supplier —

could well succeed in their aim to service two teams next year instead of three. But which two? Their special arrangement with JPS Lotus is closely influenced by the team's retention of the Ayrton Senna-Gerard Ducarouge driver-designer partnership and it is no secret that Ferrari would like to lure the pair of them to Italy. Tyrrell are Renault's other remaining customers but Ken Tyrrell is known to be sounding out the ground elsewhere as a precaution against Renault choosing not to renew their contract.

Ford will not consider adding more than one team for 1987 and this will have to be one of the top ones in order to justify providing the additional engine manufacturing and servicing facilities. But the most interesting question is who, apart from Williams, are likely to be using the all-conquering Honda?

There is little doubt that the Japanese company have the resources to supply more than one team. There are some who believe that the decision has been made and that Honda have taken a stake in an established top team.

The prospect of Senna sitting on the front row of the starting grid in a Ducarouge-designed JPS Lotus-Honda alongside Mansell in his Patrick Head-designed Canon Williams-Honda at the British Grand Prix at Silverstone next year may be nothing more than wishful thinking but it might provide the answer to the question as to which of them is the ace in the pack.

REMAINING GRANDS PRIX: July 27: German (Hockenheim), August 10: Hungarian (Budapest), August 17: Austrian (Zeltweg), September 7: Italian (Monza), September 21: Portuguese (Estoril), October 12: Mexican (Mexico City), October 26: Australian (Adelaide).

## GOLF

## Tough test facing man in a million

By Mitchell Platts

Sandy Lyle yesterday received confirmation of the riches he was promised following his victory in the Open Championship 12 months ago. He put pen to paper, for the second time in as many months, to sign a new contract which will take his off-course earnings to more than £1 million as a result of his success at Royal St George's.

Lyle, as ever, revealed the news without batting an eyelid. "My life hasn't changed much at all," he said. "I still do the things I used to do, like hitting lots of bad shots. But I can recommend winning the Open to anyone!"

Lyle will receive a minimum of £300,000 over the next three years for playing Mizuno clubs around the world. His contracts with the Adidas clothes company and Ballantine's scotch-whisky are worth similar sums.

In addition he also has a contract with Ebel, the Swiss watch company which also sponsors the European Masters, and with the Hawkstone golf club in Shropshire where he struck his first shot at the age of three.

Lyle, now 28, is temperamentally suited to the role of champion, and his easy-going attitude means that sponsors are quite prepared to pay him around £15,000 appearance money for their tournaments. "It's been fun being Open champion, but the year has gone past too quickly," added Lyle. "I wouldn't mind if I had another year with the title: I would prefer to win another

Open than any other major championship. "It has the tradition. It has the atmosphere, it has all the big names." Lyle has been concerned with his driving in recent weeks but he spent four days with his father, Alex, the former club professional at Hawkstone, before arriving at Turnberry where the 115th Open championship starts on Thursday.

"It was a question of bad alignment," said Lyle. "I'm now aiming more to the left. I was too shut. I've opened up my shoulders." Lyle had his first practice round in company with Severiano Ballesteros. Both agreed that the course was in superb condition, but that the narrow fairways, penal rough and firm greens will make it a stiff examination.

"I think my biggest opponent this week is the golf course," said Ballesteros. "But the tougher the course the better it is for the leading players. The champion will be a proven champion."

More Open news, page 38

## Elliott wins

Ian Elliott, the 38-year-old defending champion, reached the last 16 in the Thomas Cook North of Ireland amateur open championship at Royal Portrush yesterday by beating the big-hitting Andy O'Neill (Fortwilliam).

Elliott, who had beaten David Robinson (Carnlea) 6 and 4, reached the turn two up.

## YACHTING

## Cofica falls foul of British law

By Barry Pickthall

Cofica, the former French Half Ton Cup world champion, was ruled out as overall trophy winner of the Cowes-Dinard race minutes before the prizegiving on Sunday evening when it was decreed that the yacht contravened rule 26 governing sponsorship.

The Berret-design — named after a French insurance company — reverted to the name "C" when winning the Half Ton title at Troon two years ago to avoid a similar protest, but has always competed under its current name in French races where the organizers take a far more liberal view.

Support for the yacht from the insurance company ended last season when Cofica was sold, but unfortunately the new owner, Leon Brilleau, did not realize that this famous name would still have to be changed to comply with the letter of the law when competing in British events.

Ironically, the yacht with the second best corrected time, Richard Bottomly's Humphry's-designed three-quarter tonner, Decosol Car Care, was also ruled out on the same grounds, and the principal silverware went instead to Tony Channing's Lion, another three-quarter tonner.

The thorny problem of commercialism within the sport is expected to be a principal topic at this year's annual meeting of the International Yacht Racing Union.

Results, page 38

## Sweet yet unsung champion

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Nice

Yesterday's headlines were an immediate testament to Maricica Puica's problem. "I am the one who wins the Olympic title and sets the world record, yet all I ever see in the newspapers and magazines is line after line about Zola Budd and Mary Decker, and I merit a small paragraph."

The exclusion of Miss Budd from the Commonwealth Games was a special case in point, as yesterday's front page stories demonstrated, but Saturday's reports of Mrs Puica's 2,000m world record at Crystal Palace were subsidiary to the latest news on Miss Budd, who finished third in the race. And many people



Puica: volatile and voluble

would be hard-pressed to remember that Mrs Puica won the Olympic title in the 3,000m race where Miss Decker, now Mrs Slaney, fell, and Miss Budd finished seventh.

Miss Budd has failed to beat Mrs Puica in their five subse-

quent meetings, and although Mrs Slaney won every race against Mrs Puica last year, the American was not on the same form in Los Angeles. Ion Puica, husband and coach, interjects quietly: "Decker wasn't running well; I know Maricica would have beaten her."

The Puicas are one of the sweetest couples on the athletics circuit, more open and approachable than most of their East European contemporaries, yet with the same old-fashioned courtesies of bows and handshakes. Maricica, with dyed blonde hair, is volatile and voluble, stumbling into her rudimentary English. Ion is shorter, stout and placid, and speaks the better French.

The contrast was probably the same when they first met. Maricica was a 16-year-old schoolgirl in one of the PE classes conducted by Ion, then 36, in the Romanian town of Iasi. They married four years later in 1970 and moved to Bucharest where Maricica is a part-time administrator in a match factory, and Ion is national women's middle distance coach.

Another 16 years later, after a gradual process, Maricica is, according to Ion, "the complete athlete. No woman anywhere near 36 years of age has achieved as much as she has". And Ion looks nowhere near his 56 years. He was an international middle distance runner in the late 1950s, adding apologetically: "My 5,000m time was just three seconds faster than Zola Budd has done."

Ion is less certain than many about Miss Budd's future. "She trains very hard for an athlete of 20. I get the impression that her coach pushes her too much." His approach was the gradual one, for Maricica took eight years to get her 1,500m time down from 4:35.8 to a respectable 4:06.1.

Ion says: "I could see Maricica had talent but I didn't push it. For a good performance an athlete must train for seven to eight years, the organs and muscles must be prepared progressively. Add to that, she is a very strong athlete, who does an enormous amount of training and makes a lot of sacrifices. She is in bed by nine o'clock every night."

Mrs Puica is a current Mobil grand prix points leader and goes into the one mile here in Nice tonight with the possibility of another world record which would virtually sew up the overall prize of \$25,000 (about £17,000). Steve Cram and Steve Ovett run the 800m and 1,000m as one of his last preparation races for the Commonwealth Games.

## Millar peaks for his climb to the top

Bordeaux Today Robert Millar will know whether his chance of winning the 73rd Tour of France is firm or ephemeral. At about lunchtime the 191 survivors of the first 11 stages will climb the first serious mountain pass in the three-week race, the feared Col de Burdinourthcha, 51 miles from the start of the Bayonne-to-Pau twelfth stage.

Tomorrow the going will get even tougher with the 8,000-foot Col du Tourmalet on the schedule of the second Pyrenean stage that will finish at the ski station of Superbagneres after a final climb of 12 miles from the town of Luchon.

"I don't expect the tour to be won in the Pyrenees," Millar said yesterday. "But these two stages will give us a better idea of where the strength lies. I expect that Greg LeMond or Stephen Roche will take over the yellow jersey."

Millar was lying tenth after yesterday's stage into Bordeaux, 2 minutes 34 seconds behind the overall leader, Jorgen Pedersen, of Denmark. But Pedersen and three of the other riders in front of Millar are almost certain to be left behind in the mountains. This would put Millar in sixth place tonight. He has a deficit of only 1 min 29 sec on Roche, who is likely to be the third Irishman to take over the leadership after Seamus Elliott in 1963 and Sean Kelly three years ago.

Millar, who was born in Glasgow and lives in Belfast, is full of confidence and riding better than before at this stage of the tour. "I have total confidence in my new team, Panasonic," he said. "I have been able to sit in the bunch every day, protected from the

wind by my team-mates. Some people have criticized me for not showing myself at the front but I have trusted my colleagues to chase down any serious attacks."

Millar owes his high placing to a performance in the individual time trial at Nantes last Saturday that astonished each distinguished observer as Jacques Anquetil, the Frenchman who was the first cyclist to win the tour five times. "It's abnormal that such a specialist climber can ride so fast on a flat stage," Anquetil said. "It must be the influence of the Panasonic team manager, Peter Post, that has improved his time trial ability."

Millar said: "I did a good time trial because I'm in excellent form. I have had fewer races this year and been able to pick my own events, not those dictated by the team."

As a result of his reduced programme, Millar has had an outstanding season with second places in the Tour of Spain and the Tour of Switzerland. "I didn't start the Swiss race in very good form, otherwise I would have won it," Millar said. "I wanted to reach my peak for the Tour of France and that is what has happened."

"I think the race will be won in the Alps next week or even on the Puy de Dome two days before the finish. I prefer the second stage in the Alps, the one that finishes at Alpe d'Huez. I like that climb because it has a good surface and will give me a better chance to make a difference. The finishing climb the day before has a very bumpy road surface, which I do not like as much."

John Wilcockson

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